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USALEM VISITOR—U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers is greeted by Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban yesterday. At left is Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

Rogers Talks in Crucial Stage First Jerusalem Session Called 'Animated'

By Terence Smith

USALEM, May 6 (NYT).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers arrived in Jerusalem yesterday on a new mission from Cairo to carrying assurances from President Anwar Sadat to the Israeli government. Rogers is expected to meet with Israeli leaders in the city.

The secretary over Sharm el-Sheikh, the strategic outpost at the tip of the Sinai Peninsula that overlooks the Straits of Tiran.

Despite the impression of flexibility they gained from two days of talks in Cairo, the American officials traveling with Mr. Rogers emphasized that major gaps remain between the Egyptian and Israeli positions.

Call on Ben-Gurion

The secretary's first stop in Jerusalem was a courtesy call on David Ben-Gurion, the 85-year-old former Israeli premier and elder statesman. The appointment was arranged at the request of the secretary.

The two men met privately for

35 minutes in a suite in the King David Hotel. At one point, Secretary Rogers strolled out on the terrace where he could see the sun-bleached walls of the Old City in the former Jordanian sector.

After a visit to Yad Vashem, the memorial to the six million Jews killed during World War II, Mr. Rogers met for two hours and 20 minutes with Premier Golda Meir in her Jerusalem office.

They were joined in the discussion by Foreign Minister Abba Eban, Deputy Premier Yigal Alon and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

Among other things, the Israelis are pressing the United States to take a more active role in the Middle East.

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CAIRO VISITOR—Secretary of State Rogers and Egyptian President Sadat.

Cairo Parley Not Entirely 'Satisfactory'

symond H. Anderson
May 6 (NYT).—United States Secretary of State William P. Rogers arrived in Jerusalem yesterday on a new mission from Cairo to carrying assurances from President Anwar Sadat to the Israeli government. Rogers is expected to meet with Israeli leaders in the city.

The Israeli terms advanced, thus far have been judged as obviously unacceptable to the Egyptians. The secretary of state did not consider it feasible to put them on the table.

The Schedule

Secretary Rogers committed with Mr. Sadat, Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad, Premier Mahmoud Fawzi and others.

Mohammed Riad, the chief of state, said in a speech that the Egyptian reaction to the talks was "disappointing."

shortly after Mr. Rogers took off from Cairo International Airport. "The meeting was fruitful," he said. "It was fruitful for the secretary of state to hear from the top Egyptian leaders what they had in mind, what they intended to do and what they consider the most effective and appropriate outcome of the conflict."

The spokesman then said with emphasis:

"It was fruitful in that sense. But being fruitful is one thing and being satisfactory is something else."

The meeting was held in President Sadat's home beside the Nile. According to the spokesman, it was limited to Mr. Rogers, Mr. Sadat, Foreign Minister Riad and Joseph J. Sisco, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern and South Asian Affairs.

Greece and Albania Establish Ties at Ambassador Level

May 6 (AP).—Greece established diplomatic relations with neighboring Albania, Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The countries, on paper, in a state of war for 45 years, since Italian dictator Mussolini used Albania as a base for an attack on Greece in 1940.

A Ministry communiqué said: "Kingdom of Greece and the Republic of Albania agreed to establish relations and exchange representatives at ambassador level."

It said a communiqué would be issued.

The communiqué said that the two countries had agreed to improve trade relations in recent years.

The communiqué also said that the two countries had agreed to improve trade relations in recent years.

and a half after the authoritarian Greek government entered into a trade pact with Albania.

Last January Greece entered into a deal with Communist China, calling for the exchange of Greek tobacco. The agreement is said to be worth \$800,000.

The deals are part of a strategy aimed at correcting Greece's chronic trade deficit.

The Foreign Ministry said the negotiations for diplomatic relations took place in New York over a period of about five months.

The negotiators included Greece's permanent representative to the United Nations and Albania's UN envoy.

There was no indication whether Greece, a member of NATO, intended to consider recognizing Communist China.

Also, Athens presently has relations with Nationalist China.

Another Communist country with which Greece has begun trade links is East Germany. Like China, it is not officially recognized by Athens.

No Compromise

No details of the talks were made public, but the Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that Mr. Sadat had reiterated the no-compromise position he had outlined in a speech last Saturday setting the scene for the Rogers visit.

In that speech, the Egyptian president noted that Mr. Rogers was coming to Cairo for talks on the Suez Canal plan and declared that there would be no "bargaining" over Cairo's terms.

The main terms, he said, were that an Israeli pullback from the canal must be acknowledged by Israel as-but the first step toward total withdrawal, and that Egyptian troops would cross the canal.

Egyptians said today that Mr. Sadat insisted that an Israeli pullback must be to a line stretching from El Arish in the north of the Sinai peninsula to Ras Mohammed, the southern tip of the peninsula. This would leave the Sharm el-Sheikh area, which controls the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba, in Israeli hands pending a second-stage withdrawal from the remainder of the Sinai.

The depth of an Israeli pullback would be the subject of further talks.

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Bonn Won't Revalue the Mark Unilaterally, May Let It 'Float'

EEC Proposes Rules On Dollar Market

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, May 6 (WP).—The Common Market Executive Commission today hammered out measures designed to restore order in the crippled international monetary system through drastic regulations restricting dollar dealings.

The executive shied away from recommending either revaluing or floating the deutsche mark or other major currencies.

The suggested measures, it was learned on the highest authority, will serve as the basis for discussions at the European Economic Community finance ministers meeting Saturday.

In what would amount to the first effective regulation of the Eurodollar market—some \$60 billion worth of U.S. currency held abroad—the executive suggested:

- Restricting foreign borrowings of Common Market companies who have found the Eurodollar market a convenient, but unregulated, source of funds because of the lack of a major European capital market. Included, apparently, would be subsidiaries of U.S. firms which have enticed European nationalists by using the Eurodollar market to persuade Europeans to put up the money for "dollar imperialism" investments in their own backyard.
- Adopting concerted measures by all member governments to raise Eurodollar rates to bring them closer to European interest rates.
- Introducing a negative interest rate on investments by foreigners in the Common Market, an action which would penalize "outsiders" such as U.S. companies.
- Expanding the margins of fluctuation of Common Market currencies vis-à-vis the dollar to 1 percent from the current 0.75 percent of parity to discourage massive inflows of unwanted dollars manipulated by speculators hoping to force a quick change in exchange rates.

Also under discussion was the substitution of Special Drawing Rights—the first man-made reserve asset—for dollars in the reserves of EEC states. Specific recommendations for West Germany, it was learned, advocated limiting foreigners' investment in German business and bank accounts and restricting Germans' freedom in raising credit abroad.

These suggestions became known as Raymond Barre, vice-president of the executive and its monetary expert, called on Robert Schabert, U.S. ambassador to the Common Market. The substance of their talk was not disclosed.

But it was reliably reported that Mr. Barre insisted both the United States and Europe must now take effective domestic measures to stem the flow of unwanted dollars which set off the current crisis.

The executive has very real reasons for wanting to avoid being stampeded into isolated revaluation or floating of individual members' currencies.

Unless all EEC currencies were to float or revalue together against the dollar—a development made unlikely by rigid French opposition—the complicated mechanisms governing the common agricultural policy would be badly strained, if not destroyed.

The ambitious plans for an economic and monetary union leading to a European currency rivaling the dollar by 1980 would be put into similar stress by such "disorderly" parity changes among the EEC.

Even if the executive's recommendations are accepted in toto, few observers are confident that the international monetary system will be able to stop worrying about further attacks.

Vietnam Reds Set a Truce Of 48 Hours, Allies 1 Day

SAIGON, May 6 (UPI).—The Viet Cong tonight declared a 48-hour cease-fire in South Vietnam beginning Saturday on the occasion of the 2,515th birthday of Buddha. The Saigon allies announced earlier today they will observe a 24-hour truce.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government, political arm of the Viet Cong, said the Communist cease-fire will run from 7 a.m. Saigon time Saturday to 7 a.m. Monday.

No Cambodia Truce

President Nguyen Van Thieu earlier announced South Vietnam and its troop-contributing allies of the United States, South Korea, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand would hold a 24-hour truce from noon Saturday to noon Sunday.

Neither the Communist nor the allied cease-fires will apply to Cambodia and Laos, where, along with South Vietnam, more than 70 percent of the population is Buddhist.

The truce will be the 20th of the war declared by South Vietnam and its allies. The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong have

Eat No Swordfish, U.S. Is Warned; 95% of Catch Mercury-Poisoned

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP).—The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) today advised the public to stop eating swordfish because 95 percent of all samples examined were contaminated with poisonous mercury.

The virtually unprecedented warning followed completion of a three-month government testing program, the results of which were endorsed by a group of American and Canadian medical experts.

The warning will probably destroy the swordfish industry, government officials said. Approximately 36 million pounds of the fish was consumed by Americans last year with all but four million pounds imported from Japan and Canada. The remainder is caught in coastal waters off the Northeast States and California.

FDA Chief Charles C. Edwards said: "The warning is particularly important for children and for women of child-bearing age."

He emphasized that except for swordfish there is no substantial mercury problem in edible ocean fish.



Willy Brandt in London yesterday.

Eurodollar Rate Soars In Currency Scramble

By Lawrence Fellows

BONN, May 6 (NYT).—West Germany will not arbitrarily set a new, higher trading value on the deutsche mark, government spokesman Conrad Ahlers said tonight.

Speaking to reporters after a late night meeting between Chancellor Willy Brandt and his leading economic advisers and political colleagues, the spokesman said that the option of revaluation without some preliminary market action or some limited form of government support had definitely been ruled out.

"There will be no unilateral revaluation because there are no others who will revalue with us," Mr. Ahlers said.

Of the three most realistic options open to the West German government, unilateral revaluation was considered the least likely course to be taken. France, for instance, has argued that a more reasonable way to resolve the monetary crisis would be for the Americans to devalue the dollar rather than expect that the trading value of other major currencies be revalued upward to accommodate the dollar.

The Germans could still allow the mark to "float" naturally with the market to a new level accepted by traders on the money markets as realistic.

The Germans could also still attempt to bluff their way through against the money speculators by reopening the money markets with the mark pegged to the official, supported level it held before the current monetary crisis began.

With pressures mounting from bankers, traders, industrialists, farmers and many others in West Germany, Chancellor Willy Brandt promised today that by Monday his government would be ready with a program of action to stabilize the deutsche mark in the money exchanges and to hold the line against inflation at home.

"We are bending all our efforts to this," Mr. Brandt said on his arrival here after an overnight stay in London.

Mr. Brandt met tonight with his key cabinet ministers and parliamentary leaders. They hope to sort out the tangled problems of the relative trading values of the mark and the dollar and to study the many political ramifications at home and abroad.

Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and other prominent figures in the Free Democratic party, Chancellor Brandt's coalition partners, were at the meeting, too. With the Free Democrats heavily dependent on support from industry and on votes from farmers who are worried about the fixed selling prices for their crops, it was obvious that the future of the coalition government was in the balance.

Public debate here about the prospect of raising the trading value of the mark started a small stampede of speculative dollars into the country for conversion into marks before the price went up.

The Bundesbank, committed to keeping the mark pegged between the narrow margin of 3.63-3.68 to the dollar, had to buy them at the lower intervention rate of 3.63 marks per dollar.

Not everyone was confident. The Dresdner Bank in Frankfurt reported the demand for marks 20 times normal and banks in Bad Godesberg, which deals primarily with U.S. servicemen, reported dollar transactions three times normal.

When a waiter at the U.S. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Would Help Balance of Payments Mansfield Renews Campaign To Cut U.S. Forces in Europe

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP).—The majority leader of the United States Senate renewed today his crusade to force a substantial withdrawal of American military forces from Western Europe.

Sen. Mike Mansfield, of Montana, served notice on President Nixon's administration—and on the Atlantic Alliance—that he will press anew for a Senate vote on his resolution to reduce the United States military presence on the Continent.

New Approach

Sen. Mansfield announced at a news conference that he may take a new parliamentary route to force a decisive vote in the Senate on his pull-back-the-troops resolution.

He said the United States force of 300,000 men in Western Europe could be cut in half and declared that if this reduction were made "they would be more than twice as effective."

In the last session of Congress, which ended in December, Sen. Mansfield—with a majority of the Senate's 100 members as cosponsors—put a resolution before the chamber calling for a substantial withdrawal of American forces from Europe.

It did not come to a vote before the session ended, and Sen. Mansfield announced in March of this year that he would reintroduce the resolution in the current session.

Today, however, he announced that he may take a different approach by seeking to amend draft-extension legislation to call for the troop reduction.

Draft Bill

A bill to extend the draft for two years was brought up in the Senate today. The Senate is certain to prolong the draft so that the United States can meet its global commitments.

If Sen. Mansfield can incorporate his troop resolution in the draft bill as an amendment, then it will be certain to win the approval of the Senate, probably within the near future.

The monetary crisis that erupted in Europe this week, partly at least as a result of the continuing heavy American balance-of-payments deficit, undoubtedly will strengthen Sen. Mansfield's hand in the Senate on the troop issue.



Sen. Mike Mansfield

Tourists Rush to Exchange Dollars, and Most Succeed

LONDON, May 6 (UPI).—Dollar-carrying tourists jammed currency exchanges in several major European centers today, but except for finding some check cashing ceilings imposed, most were little affected by the U.S. dollar problems.

In London, an American Express spokesman said there had been a much higher demand than usual for converting dollars to pounds at today's rate of \$2.43 to the pound.

"People are converting their dollars to any number of foreign currencies at an unusual rate for this time of year," he said. "We've sold out of German marks, but if we can get a supply from our brokers we'll resume selling them in the morning."

He added that American Express would continue to negotiate their own travelers checks, regardless of whether money markets closed.

Hotel Sets Limit

At the Savoy Hotel, where guests may normally cash any amount of travelers checks, a \$300 limit was imposed today. The London Hilton reported no limit on cashing travelers checks.

Munich banks cashed checks in limited amounts, usually up to 500 marks (\$132), and hotels which refused dollars yesterday accepted them today, at least to cover room bills.

"As long as the checks are small, no one says no," said a visiting New York City businessman, Roy Horne.

The American Express office in

Dusseldorf reported only a small increase in transactions.

"We were not dealing in foreign currencies at all yesterday," Wolfgang C. Siewering, a company official, said. "But today there is a bit more confidence that the government is going to take effective measures, so we are accepting our own travelers checks and small amounts of cash dollars at a rate of 3.58 marks per dollar."

Not everyone was confident. The Dresdner Bank in Frankfurt reported the demand for marks 20 times normal and banks in Bad Godesberg, which deals primarily with U.S. servicemen, reported dollar transactions three times normal.

When a waiter at the U.S. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Rome Lacks Services As Strike Continues

ROME, May 6 (Reuters).—Rotting heaps of garbage piled up in Rome streets and traffic became snarled today on the second day of a three-day strike by the city's 25,000 municipal workers.

The employees want higher pay and better working conditions promised last year by the city. Municipal grave diggers and undertakers joined garbage collectors and local police in the stoppage. About 450 policemen tried to keep the city's undisciplined traffic moving but big jams developed.

S. Weighs Trade Terms or Peking

ay Grant Equality with Soviet Bloc

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, May 6 (NYT).—The Nixon administration was reported to be planning to grant the Soviet Union and East European countries in line with the exports of American non-strategic products.

Administration officials yesterday said that this approach was emerging from a special task force studying the relaxation of trade with China. President Nixon ordered the study April 14.

The view is that the success of U.S. long-term policy toward China may depend on treating it on the same footing, at least economically, with the Soviet Union.

In drafting the list of non-strategic items, which can be placed under what Mr. Nixon described as "general license for export to the People's Republic of China," the five-agency group reportedly overcame objections by the Defense Department against the sale of certain transportation equipment.

The list, which is to be completed within a few weeks, will be reviewed and approved by Mr. Nixon. The task force, headed by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Winthrop G. Brown, consists of representatives of the State, Defense, Commerce, Treasury and Agriculture Departments.

Food and Medicine

In a general way foodstuffs, agricultural products, medicines and certain industrial machinery and tools are authorized for export to the Communist countries and they are expected to be on a China list.

As for industrial items, officials said, Peking presumably would be in approval for a fertilizer plant, for example, or a machine engine component. In the latter case decisions would be made on a case-by-case basis.

The President and senior officials have repeatedly said that a United States hoped to continue normalizing relations with China. That policy would be aided by any "second class" treatment of Peking, it was noted.

Mr. Nixon also plans to announce a list of "direct imports of goods from China," a first legal step in that direction, is expected in the next few days.

Treasury Department report of restrictions on the use of dollars by American importers in China.

he restrictions were imposed 1950 when President Harry S. Truman declared "a partial embargo" following China's entry in the Korean war.

Under the new system, China, he said, would be able to purchase from the general list without special licensing. But, as in the case of Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, licenses will be required for other products.

emphasizing that they were "neutral" the question on "a neutral basis" the officials said that special licenses would be required for exports of civilian aircraft.

a question was raised because of China's known interest in modernizing its air force. Recent reports of Peking's intentions with Britain.

Trade between the United States and China amounted to only \$3.5 million in 1970, officials doubted that direct trade would rise dramatically this year but they would not rule out any interest in American chemicals and medicines.

Peking has been importing the West. All are virtually expected to be on the general list, officials added.

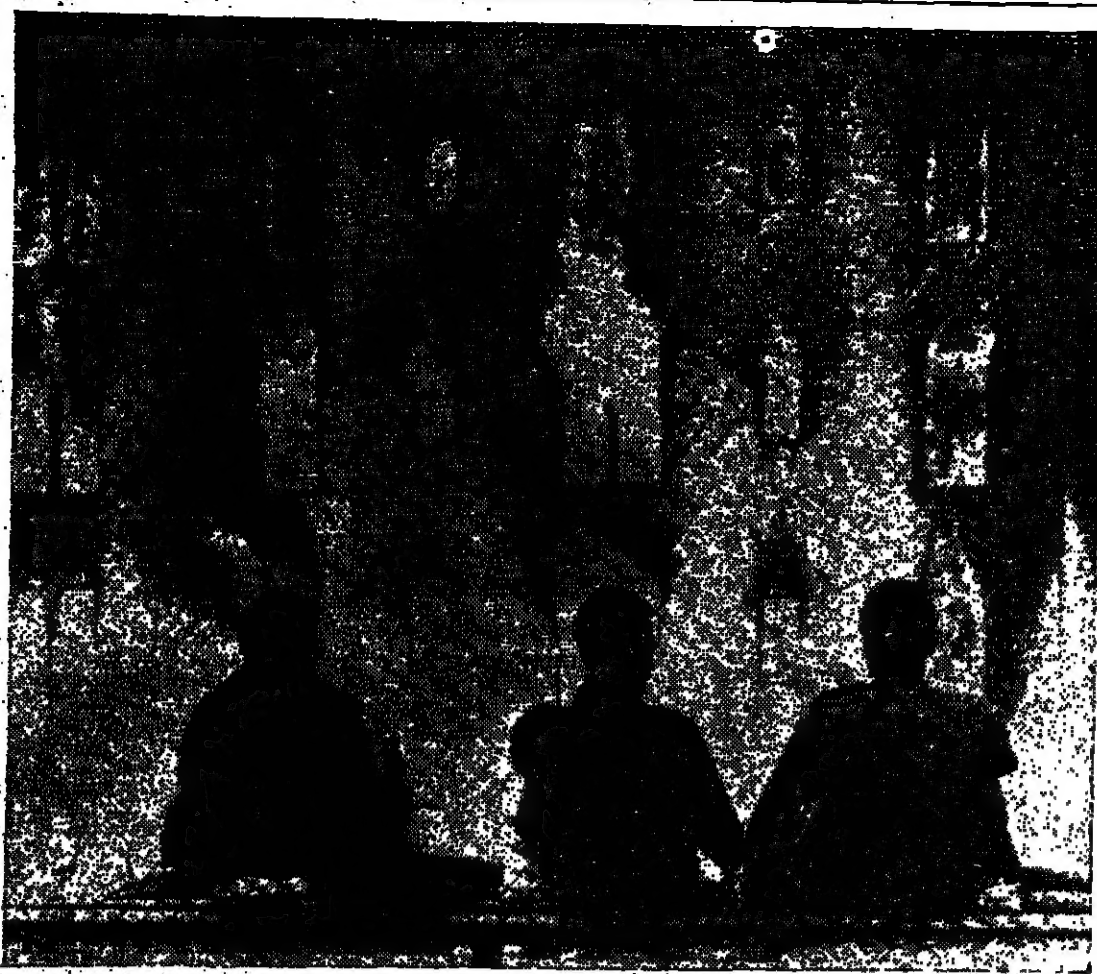
Berkeley Council of Flag Pledge

BERKELEY, Calif., May 6.—Three newly elected members of the Berkeley City Council refused to join in the pledge of allegiance to the flag at their first meeting Tuesday.

cannot in good conscience do so, declared D'Arley, a black lawyer. He said speaking for himself, Honea and Ira Simmons, who elected as the city's first black mayor, stood and the pledge with the four council members.

ie Valentine, 41, sh Singer, Killed

IGRWYNSY, Wales, May 6.—A 41-year-old singer, Dickie Valentine, was killed today when struck by a truck while crossing a bridge over a river. He was a police spokesman said, Valentine's drummer, Dave and pianist, Sidney, were also killed in the crash.



IN FLAMES—Three youths lounge against a fence watching a vacant Brooklyn building being gutted by fire Wednesday. More than a hundred fires broke out in the New York borough during the day, coinciding with a demonstration to protest cuts in N.Y. State funds for the city. The police department said most of them were deliberately set.

After Protest on Welfare Cuts

Riot Erupts in Brooklyn Ghettos

By Thomas A. Johnson

NEW YORK, May 6 (NYT).—Widespread clashes erupted in the Brownsville and East New York sections of Brooklyn yesterday and early today following massive demonstrations against state budget cuts in public assistance, narcotics programs, Medicaid, the food stamp program and education.

Many streets in the areas were blocked by overturned cars or trash fires, and dozens of stores were looted.

[At least 42 persons were arrested and 37 persons, including 18 policemen and 13 firemen, were injured, AP reported today. Twenty major fires and more than 100 smaller ones were reported. At 9 a.m. today, police said the area was quiet with most of the fires extinguished.]

As darkness fell last night, police clashed with groups of black and Puerto Rican youths, many of them hurling rocks and bottles.

Brownsville is one of the city's most impoverished neighborhoods, full of abandoned buildings and vacant lots. Its people depend on government help for many of their basic needs.

As he watched policemen rush to stop the looting of a liquor store, Paul J. Cooper, executive director of the Brownsville Community Council, said: "We are watching the natural outgrowth of what happens when you continually repress people who are just barely surviving. How many riots can they be expected to sustain?"

A disciplined protest by the newly formed "Brownsville Residents' organization" was mounted earlier yesterday to protest the proposed budget cuts. The group, as a part of the city-wide Black Coalition "strikes day" protest, had convinced more than 100 storeowners along a normally bustling shopping district that they should remain closed for the day.

Many Offices Closed

Besides the stores, all banks, utilities, law and insurance offices in the area were also shut down.

The Brownsville Residents demonstration spread over a 12-square-block area and several hundred protesters gathered during the morning to block traffic and hear speakers.

According to the police, firemen answered what turned out to be a false alarm and were pelted with stones and bottles.

A protest organizer, Mrs. Sally Mahin, said that the clashes began about 3 p.m. when a white plainclothes policeman attempted to clear the blocked traffic.

"He stuck a pistol in the stomach of a young boy and a lot of people started yelling at him," she said.

Burglar Wore Gloves But in Vain; He's Convicted on His Gloveprints

LONDON, May 6 (AP).—Edward Hartley knew his Agatha Christie. He left no fingerprints when he burgled an office building last January. He wore gloves.

Today Hartley, 26, was convicted of theft on the basis of his gloveprints. He was arrested near the scene of the crime with his gloves.

For the first time in British history a court judged a man guilty on the evidence of marks left by his gloves. Crime-fighters hailed it as a police milestone.

"This means that from now on criminals will receive no protection from gloves they wear when committing crimes," said Colin Hart-Levinton, the prosecutor.

The suave, international jewel thieves cherished by Miss Christie and the world's who-done-it writers now must rub out gloveprints along with the fingerprints on the safe door.

Here of this courtroom thriller was Chief Superintendent Gerald Lambourne, head of Scotland Yard's fingerprint branch. He has researched the problem for many years.

Mr. Hart-Levinton told the London Sessions Court of Mr. Lambourne's breakthrough.

"The superintendent has been able to establish that the chances of one glove matching another are very small, the same as one man's fingerprints matching another, and that is well known as virtually nil."

"This applies to gloves whether they are man-made or natural material, whether they are leather, nylon or rubber."

U.S. Sailors Tell of Drug Use While on Duty on Carrier

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 6 (AP).—Several sailors who are patients at the U.S. Navy's first drug abuse clinic say that they worked on aircraft carriers while under the influence of drugs.

Aviation Ordnanceman Ron Nussbeck, an ex-drug user, and others among the 200 participants in the drug program said in interviews that they performed maintenance on jet fighters and handled bombs and napalm while feeling effects of marijuana, marijuana or amphetamines.

He said that pilots also take various drugs, but the base commander, Capt. Alfred W. Chandler, who set up the drug program, denied this. Capt. Chandler also declined comment on the sailors' statements about working under drugs.

Capt. Chandler said that his started the program three months ago "when I began learning how widespread drug usage is in the Navy."

46 Quit Drugs

He said that the center is open 24 hours a day and has helped get 46 men off drugs entirely. Its 20-man staff is made up of servicemen who formerly used drugs except for an officer who serves as director and adviser.

Ordnanceman Nussbeck, 21, who works at the clinic, was among those who discussed their experiences on drugs.

He said that he used to get "high" on marijuana with other sailors on the aircraft carrier America when his squadron was stationed on the ship last year.

"There were even officers on the flight deck on speed (methamphetamine) because they were working 18 to 18 hours a day," he said.

Moreover, the naval base here, which has 10,000 military men and civil servants, is headquarters for all the U.S. aircraft carrier fighter squadrons of the Pacific Fleet and one of the largest naval installations in the world.

U.S. Drug Chief in Thailand

SAIGON, May 6 (UPI).—John Ingersoll, head of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, left Saigon for Bangkok today on his Asian tour investigating drug trafficking.

Mr. Ingersoll conferred with President Nguyen Van Thieu and Premier Tran Thien Kien on methods of controlling drug imports into South Vietnam, sources said.

He arrived in Vietnam Tuesday, the day after Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and Gen. Creighton Abrams, U.S. troop commander in Vietnam, asked Mr. Thieu to tighten custom controls to help stop the flow of "hard drugs" into Vietnam, the sources said.

Army Identifies 8 Charged With Copter Killings

SAIGON, May 6 (UPI).—Eight U.S. Army soldiers accused of shooting at a group of Vietnamese civilians from a helicopter, killing one and wounding 16, have been identified by the Army.

A spokesman said the eight—four warrant officers and four enlisted men—fired on the civilians from two helicopters last Sept. 19 while on a flight from Dong Tam, 37 miles south of Saigon, to Rach Gia, 115 miles southwest of the capital.

The defendants were identified as Warrant Officer 2d Class Michael A. Nicholson, 21, Jersey City; Warrant Officer 2d Class Stephen J. Becker, 23, Jersey City; Warrant Officer Roland E. Linsad, 21, Chelmsford, Mass.; Warrant Officer Camille A. Perret, 20, Jacksonville, Fla.; Spec. 5 Dominic Fino, 30, Baltimore; Spec. 4 James L. Dunston, 21, Birmingham, Ala.; Spec. 5 John N. Enos, 20, Los Angeles; and Spec. 4 Charles R. Thompson, 22, Columbus, Miss.

The men were assigned to the 335th Assault Helicopter Company at the time of the alleged shooting. They have been reassigned to nonflying duties at Long Binh, 18 miles north of Saigon, the spokesman said.

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 6 (NYT).—Rain and cold and three days of mass arrests finally ended three weeks of anti-war protests in the nation's capital, as a planned demonstration at the South Vietnamese Embassy today drew only a handful of protesters.

The less than 75 persons, outnumbered 10-to-1 by police, quickly drifted off in twos and threes, presumably to join their fellow protesters in the trek back home.

In contrast to the preceding three days, there were no arrests. But even as the ragtag army straggled from the city, they left behind a growing controversy over what they had accomplished and over police tactics used in containing them.

A long-time opponent of the war, Sen. John V. Tunney, D-Calif., accused the demonstrators of "foolish and useless" acts that have lessened chances for passage by Congress of a deadline for withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam.

At the same time, attacks on the mass-arrest tactics continued to mount as police were accused of apprehending persons at random without cause and of holding those arrested for up to 18 hours without allowing them to communicate with friends and relatives or even telling them they were under arrest.

Some members of Congress have voiced concern over the tactic as a violation of the Constitution and a former federal prosecutor has asked for a special panel to determine whether citizens' constitutional rights had been infringed.

In addition, the chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia has ordered a study to learn whether procedures for mass arrests had been followed.

Along with the questions of constitutionality, a bitter feud seemed to be developing between the city courts and the police over responsibility for setting policy in resolving thousands of arrest cases.

800 Still Held

Meanwhile, about 800 of the 12,000 protesters arrested since Monday morning were still in custody as judges continued the slow task of processing the detainees. Most were being freed on \$10 collateral or after receiving sentences of less than the time they had already spent in jail.

In addition, federal charges were expected to be filed against 12 other persons for their part in the demonstrations. A grand jury to investigate the protests will be impaneled next week.



WAR AND PEACE—An unidentified man scuffles with a girl anti-war demonstrator, wrestling a "Get Out of Vietnam" sign from her, during a demonstration Wednesday on the front steps of the Federal Building in Madison, Wis.

But while the mass of the demonstrators were freed, the Justice Department showed that it was determined to prosecute certain of the protest leaders.

Rennie Davis and John Froines, both defendants in the Chicago-7 trial, were arrested earlier in the week and a third Chicago-7 defendant, Abbie Hoffman, was arrested early this morning at his home in New York City.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Froines were charged with conspiracy to violate the rights of citizens and to interfere with government employees.

Conviction on the first charge carries a maximum penalty of ten years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. On the second charge, a maximum prison term of one year and a fine of \$1,000 can be imposed.

Interstate Charge

Mr. Hoffman was charged with interstate travel [to Washington] to incite a riot and assaulting a police officer in the performance

of his duty. The penalty for those offenses are five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

This morning, Mr. Froines and Mr. Davis, who are free on bail, addressed an unofficial session of the American Psychiatric Association.

They said that the protesters would be back and would "not be stopped."

Mr. Froines mentioned July 4—Independence Day—and said, "If the government has not stopped the war, we are going to continue to stop the government."

As Mr. Froines and Mr. Davis were speaking, police continued heavy patrols in the city. However, the troops which had been stationed on the bridges and at the traffic circles for the last three days were withdrawn and sent back to their bases.

As the protesters streamed out of Washington and the capital's streets returned to normal, there were demonstrations elsewhere

in the nation to protest the war and commemorate the anniversary of the deaths of four Kent State students last May 4.

In Boston, about 4,000 protesters circled the John F. Kennedy Federal Building today in an effort to shut down government agencies. However, riot police forcibly cleared an entrance to employees to enter.

Yesterday, about 25,000 persons rallied in the city to protest the war.

At the University of Maryland, police kept guards after a crowd of about 3,000 demonstrators blocked traffic on major highways and clashed with police and National Guardsmen last night. About 45 persons were arrested and a curfew has been imposed.

At Kent State, about 50 students ended a two-day vigil outside the ROTC building this morning.

In addition there were protests in San Francisco; New York; Madison, Wis.; Baton Rouge, La.; Santa Barbara, Calif.; and Eugene, Or.

Gary's Hatcher Wins Primary

GARY, Ind., May 6 (AP).—Organization Democrats failed in their bid to defeat Mayor Richard G. Hatcher in the party primary Tuesday.

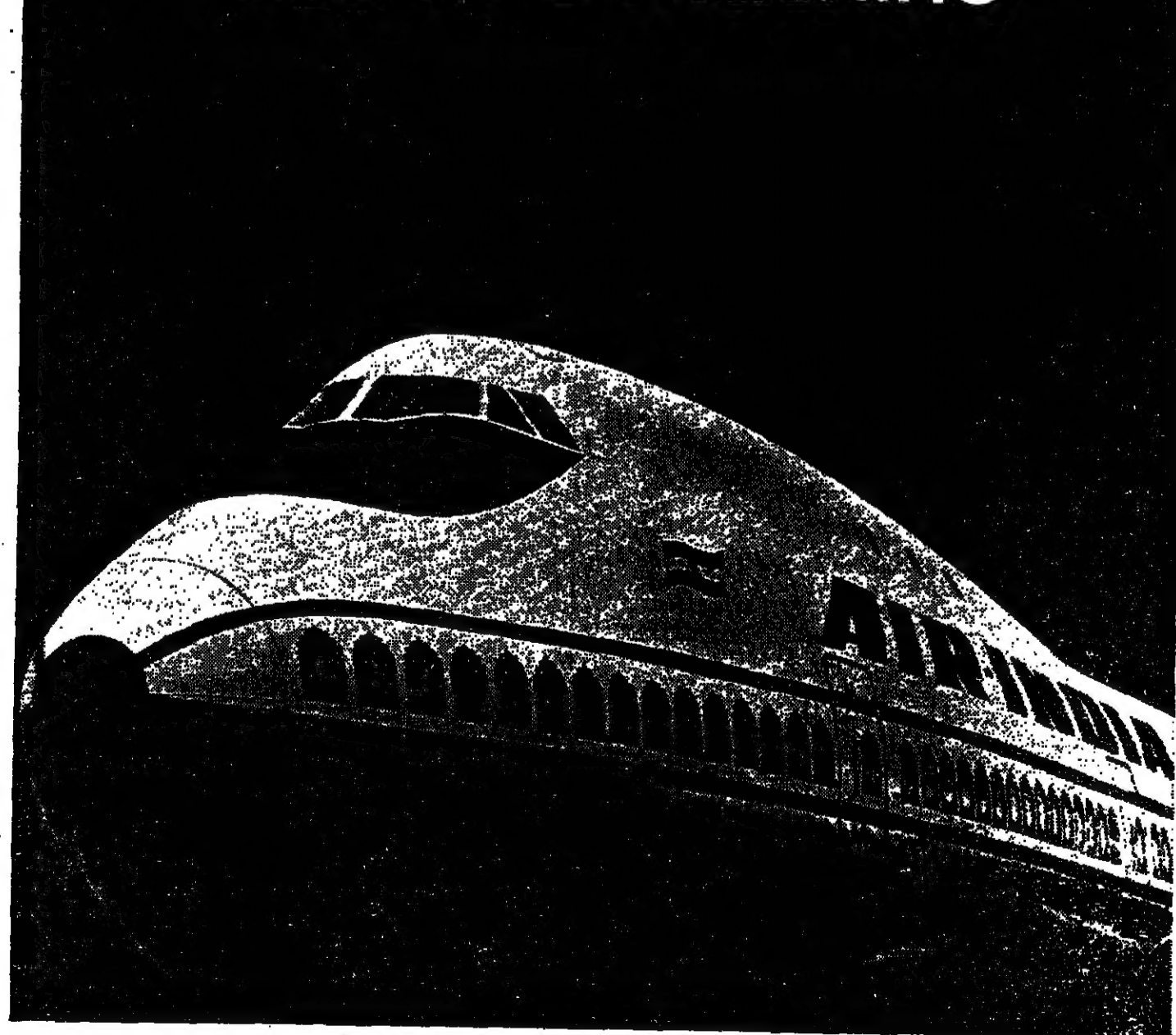
Mayor Hatcher, 37, one of the first black mayors of a major American city, scored a 14,000-vote victory over the organization-backed candidate, Lake County Coroner Alexander S. Williams, also a Negro. The final tabulation was 34,742 for the mayor and 20,842 for Mr. Williams.

Lake County Democratic Chairman John G. Krupa said he was "profoundly disappointed" at the mayor's resounding victory. "But I think we ought to close ranks," Mr. Krupa said, adding that he will support Mayor Hatcher in the November campaign against Republican nominee Theodore Wering, 66, white and a school-board member.

Mr. Wering polled fewer than 1,500 votes in a three-way race, as Republicans cast less than 3 percent of the city's total vote.

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on our European and American competitors.) And we've packed that knowledge pretty neatly. (Have you seen our hostesses?) So, when our Boeing 747s begin to fill, so will our hearts. Think of it. All those people to love.

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Sees His Privacy Invaded

Reagan Refuses to Clarify How He Paid No State Tax

By Tom Goff

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 6.—Gov. Ronald Reagan, a millionaire who paid no state income taxes for 1970, described questions about his tax status yesterday as an "invasion of privacy."

He charged that newsmen, whose questioning brought forth the disclosure Tuesday that Mr. Reagan, because of "business reverses," was able to avoid payment of state taxes on his income last year, had "demeaned" themselves.

Gov. Reagan was questioned by reporters as he arrived at the Capitol yesterday morning. He was asked if he would clarify his status insofar as federal income tax payments last year were concerned. He had said Tuesday only that he had received a re-

bate on his federal taxes "the last couple of years."

"Why should I have to clarify the status?" he asked reporters yesterday.

"Frankly, I think the Capitol press corps yesterday demeaned itself a little by engaging in invasion of privacy. They knew that someone illegally provided the information from the franchise tax board."

Gov. Reagan referred to the fact that rumors had been circulating at the Capitol since the weekend that he had filed a state tax return in April showing no taxes due for 1970.

State Sen. Alfred Alquist of San Jose, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1970, said the situation was "sound evidence that our state income taxing structure needs an agonizing reappraisal and a major overhaul." He added:

"It's interesting—or perhaps saddening—that an unskilled laborer with an income of \$5,000 a year paid more state taxes than our governor."

The California Welfare Rights Organization offered to make Gov. Reagan the "highest paid welfare recipient in the state."

State Sen. Fred Morley, leader of the Republican caucus in the senate, said the governor should not be criticized for doing what is legal. He said, however, that perhaps some sort of minimum income tax should be written into state law.

U.S. Sen. Alan Cranston, a Democrat, in Sacramento briefly yesterday, quipped that his visit was timely.

"I hope to learn today how to avoid paying state income taxes," he told a news conference. "I've been paying very heavy state income taxes for many years."

© Los Angeles Times

U.S. Draft Age (Now 75) May Be Cut to 65

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI).—The Senate Armed Services Committee has decided that age 75 is too old for the draft.

The committee announced yesterday that it has voted to reduce the age limit for conscription from 75 to 65.

In practice, men over 30 are rarely subjected to the draft, but an upper limit has been left on the books in case an all-out war should require most able-bodied men to serve.

U.S. Unwittingly Leases Land For Legal Brothel in Nevada

By Charles Hillinger

LIDA JUNCTION, Nev., May 6.—The United States government is the landlord of a house of prostitution here in sparsely populated Esmeralda County.

The madam, Beverly Richards, 31, pays the federal government \$100 a year in rent for 3.75 acres of land called Cottonball Ranch.

Miss Richards has a large house trailer parked on land she leases from the U.S. Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management.

The trailer is at the end of an airstrip used exclusively for regular daily flights to the ranch from Las Vegas, 150 miles to the south, in Clark County where prostitution is not legal.

There's nothing else at Lida Junction. U.S. 95, the Las Vegas-Reno highway, passes a few feet from Miss Richards' expensive, spacious and luxuriously appointed trailer.

Girls are employed around the clock at Cottonball Ranch, one of about 60 legal brothels in Nevada.

Polish-Born American Gets 5 Years for Betraying Data

WARSAW, May 6 (Reuters).—A Polish-born American engineer, Adam Teofil Muller, was jailed for five years by a Warsaw district military court today for betraying industrial and military secrets to the West nearly 15 years ago.

Muller, 45, from Dayton, Ohio, admitted giving Western intelligence officers information about a Polish steel plant and nearby military units when he sought asylum in West Berlin in August 1958.

The prosecution had demanded seven years imprisonment for Muller, who moved from West Germany to the United States

in 1960 and was arrested last October on a visit to his 81-year-old father in Kellce, south Poland.

Defense lawyers pleaded for a lesser sentence. In a final statement to the court yesterday, Muller said he was sorry and asked for a verdict which would allow him to return as soon as possible to his wife and three children in the United States, court sources said.

Open Court

Yesterday's session of the three-day trial was closed, but today's verdict was announced in open court.

The indictment said Muller had admitted giving secret information to British, American, and French intelligence officers in order to be granted asylum in the West.

He was alleged to have told them about experiments, responsible official production, machinery, and output for military purposes at the Nowa Huta steel works near Krakow, south Poland, where he used to work as a department planner.

Muller was also said to have made sketches and given information about steel and military units in the Krakow region.

He told the court he possessed both American and Polish citizenship. The prosecution said that although he settled in the United States, he had not ceased to be a Polish citizen.

The court verdict also deprived Muller of Polish civil rights for three years, confiscated his property, and ordered him to pay the costs of the trial.

Defense lawyers said they would appeal against the sentence within seven days to the military chamber of the Polish Supreme Court.

Near Tears

Muller, tall and dark, looked pale and haggard as he stood in the dock. He appeared near tears



Adam T. Muller, sentenced to 5 years.

as he waited for the verdict but he remained calm as it was read.

The sentence was the minimum carried by the Polish penal code article under which the charge was brought. The maximum penalty was death.

The presiding judge, Lt. Col. Henry Knielick, told Muller his sentence took effect from his arrest last Oct. 30, and he would remain in custody pending an appeal.

In its judgment, the court said that it had imposed the minimum sentence because a long time had lapsed since the offenses and the information Muller had disclosed was now outdated.

4 Die as Tankers Collide

TEHRAN, May 6 (AP).—The 43,000-ton Italian tanker Agip Venezia and the 79,000-ton Liberian-registered tanker Arctic were locked together off the Iranian coast yesterday after a collision in the Hormuz Straits yesterday. Four crewmen of the Arctic were killed in the collision.

Obituaries

Donald Dexter Van Slyke, Leading Biological Chemist

NEW YORK, May 6 (NYT).—Dr. Donald Dexter Van Slyke, 88, an internationally renowned biological chemist, died of cancer Tuesday evening at the home of his son in Garden City, L.I.

Until late last year Dr. Van Slyke had been active as senior scientist emeritus at the Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island, and worked nearly every day at the medical research center.

He had received 14 national and international scientific awards. Included were the Willard Gibbs Medal of the American Chemical Society in 1939, the Kober Medal of the Association of American Physicians in 1942, the first Van Slyke award in clinical chemistry from the American Association of Clinical Chemists in 1957, the first Scientific Achievement Award of the American Medical Association in 1963 and the National Medal of Science of the United States, presented to him by President Johnson in 1968.

He was the author or co-author of six books, and another was near completion at his death. He wrote more than 475 scientific papers on work that he and his students had conducted.

He conducted extensive research in the application of chemistry to clinical and investigative medicine. He is perhaps best known for classical studies on acidosis, which revolutionized the treatment of diabetes; for long-term studies on kidney diseases, and for the textbook, as co-author, "Quantitative Clinical Chemistry," used by medical students and biochemical investigators throughout the world.

Among his books were "Monelle," "Rush to the Sun High Places," "Beloved I (a screenplay with Rose Ph second wife), "Call Love," "Strange Victory," "Doctors Disagree" and "As Bored."

He began a theater career in 1926 and shifted to when she was 19. She was later for her roles as an old woman in "The Great Dictator," who died earlier this year.

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died of a heart attack on dry evening at his home in Conn.

Mr. Meloney had a wide career. At his death, he was 88. He had been a writer, a publisher, a horse named "Figure."

He took his A.B. at Columbia College in 1926 and studied at Williams College, the University of Paris, Columbia University and Columbia Law School. He took a law degree.

He lectured in English comparative literature at the University of Paris in 1927 and was a member of the New York stage the mid-30s on, he produced number of plays, among "Outrageous Fortune," "I Disagree," "Soldier's Wife," "The Ballroom."

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Shining on Psychiatric Fad Counter Groups Can Cause ious Harm, Survey Reveals

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI)—Counter groups—psychiatry's "fad"—can cause long-lasting harm, the first study of their effects has shown.

The study, conducted by a team of psychiatrists at Stanford University, found that counter groups, which completed ten weeks of therapy, almost 10 percent of the students were listed as "casualties" of encounter groups, also known as sensitivity groups.

The study represents a very appreciable rate, said Dr. Yalom, a Stanford University psychiatrist, and Dr. Lieberman, a University of California psychologist.

Because of the way they set up the study, the two specialists "overestimated" the "casualty rate," for example, one participant

who committed suicide in the middle of the study was not considered a "casualty" because Dr. Yalom and Dr. Lieberman judged that he had been emotionally unstable before joining an encounter group. The student, however, wrote a note blaming the encounter group for his death.

They defined casualties as persons who suffered "an enduring, significant, negative outcome which, according to our judgment, was caused by their participation in the group."

Fad Is Growing

More and more U.S. students and others are taking part in encounter groups. Dr. Yalom and Dr. Lieberman said that half the students at Stanford had participated in at least one group, and about 4,000 New Yorkers enrolled last year in a sensitivity weekend held by the Eastern Institute.

Since the encounter group movement began expanding in 1968, psychiatrists and psychologists have debated its potential for harm.

An American Psychiatric Association task force warned last year that they could be harmful, but said there is "absolutely little data" to prove they are either good or bad.

The Yalom-Lieberman study, reported here yesterday at the association's annual meeting, is the first scientific attempt to answer that question and to guide participants into the best type of groups.

Encounter groups vary widely, but they all attempt to increase a person's inner awareness and modify his behavior through confrontations and frank self-disclosures in the group. Some sessions are short. Others, labeled "marathons," can run all weekend.

The key to the success of the group, Dr. Yalom and Dr. Lieberman concluded, is the behavior of the leader.

The groups with the most casualties were all run by one type of leader—ones who pushed their ideas and aggressively confronted and challenged participants.

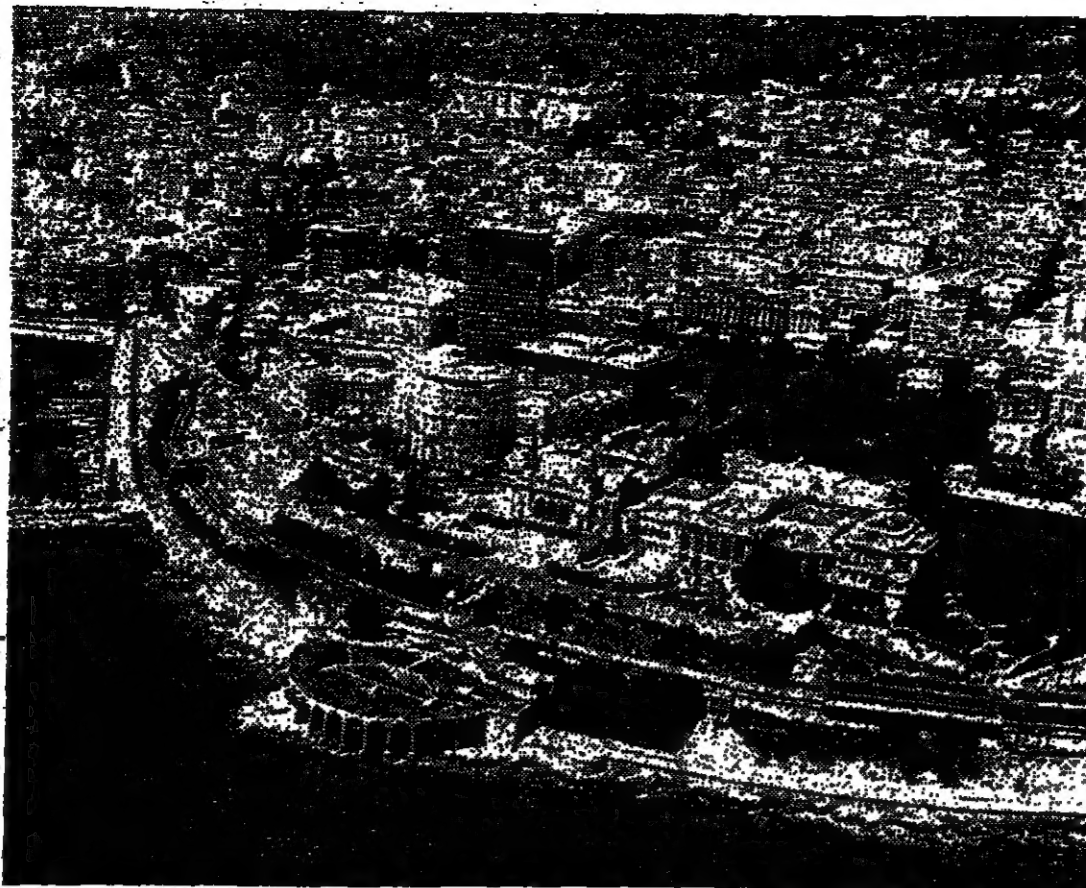
"They were the most charismatic of the leaders. They were authoritarian and often structured the events in the group," said the study.

First Black General

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—The National Guard has its first black general.

He is C.O. Bryant, 49, a World War II combat veteran who is adjutant general of the District of Columbia National Guard. He was promoted from colonel to major general by the district last Saturday. Eventual confirmation is considered probable.

The National Guard is a force recruited by each state, equipped by the federal government, and jointly maintained subject to the call of either. There are more than 140 generals in the Army Guard and the Air Guard. Of 493,375 men in the Army and Air Guard, 5,988 or 1.2 percent are black.



An aerial view of the Casino area of Monte Carlo...



...and an artist's conception of the hotel complex to be built in front of the Casino.

By Loew's Corp. and 2 European Firms

Big Hotel Complex Planned in Monaco

By Rod Angove

MONTE CARLO, May 6 (AP)—The American firm Loew's Corp. and two European partners today announced plans for the largest hotel complex on the Riviera.

It is to spread out in polygonal volumes from a wide area of rocky seashore below the present, 19th-century casino, which made Monaco famous.

At a news conference, company officials said the hotel's height will be restricted to seven levels, so as not to interfere with the view from the casino grounds. It will cover the site of the old pigeon shoot, the abandoned lower corniche railway station and track right-of-way, and the low corniche road, which forms part of the circuit of the famous Monaco Grand Prix auto race.

To be called Loew's Hotel, it will contain 650 rooms in a variety of setbacks, 36 suites, and 48

"lunaks," Hawaiian for veranda, a unit popular at sea resorts. A congress center will have a capacity of 2,000 chairs, or 1,200 persons seated for a banquet.

Gambling rooms, to be operated by the Société des Bains de Mer, will have American games such as blackjack and craps.

The Société des Bains de Mer has the major tourist concessions in Monaco and provides revenue to the principality's government.

The European partners are Neue Helmat International, a German firm formed after World

War II by labor unions with the goal of providing structures of social and public utility, and the French firm Manera, S. A. Officials said Manera will provide the promotion, Neue Helmat the financing, and Loew's the exploitation. All three are working in a jointly owned firm called Soprotel, based in Paris.

Strike, Lockout Idle 20,000 at Renault Plants

PARIS, May 6 (Reuters)—Nearly 20,000 Renault auto workers were laid off today as the giant state-owned company faced the threat of a complete shutdown.

About 14,500 workers were laid off when the management closed a factory at Flins in the Paris region, warning that similar steps might soon be taken at the rest of the company's factories.

Renault decided to close Flins because of a lack of essential parts normally made at a factory in Le Mans, paralyzed by a strike of some 7,000 transmission workers who are demanding pay rises.

In the biggest Renault factory, in the Paris suburb of Boulogne, about 5,000 men had to stop work today because of the lack of parts.

To coincide with the Flins lockout, trade unions called a strike and labor leaders suggested workers might try to occupy the plant.

Wider Sea Lanes Set in Channel

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—A wider and safer route has been opened for westbound shipping through the English Channel's "death alley," navigation authorities reported today.

A spokesman said the new route is three sea miles wide instead of the previous one mile width.

Under the channel's "keep right" rules, it hugs the British coast from South Foreland on the Thames Estuary, passes between the Varne and Ridge banks, and rejoins the old channel off Dungeness, southwest of Dover.

Authorities hope the greater width will reduce channel collisions. Fifty men died in three sinkings earlier this year.

U.S. Says Investment Banker Defrauded More Than 500

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Jerome D. Hoffman, a New York investment banker, was accused today of victimizing more than 500 would-be borrowers in a million-dollar fraud.

He was described by U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour as "an investment banker with a number of business affiliations, particularly in the foreign investment field."

Mr. Hoffman, 38, was in England recently, and also has operated in Italy.

While in England in February of this year, Mr. Hoffman insisted that he was arranging to pay off some of the debts of his International Investors Group, which went under late last year, suspending sales and redemptions of its principal fund, Real Estate Fund of America.

"I intend to face up to my responsibilities and restore my reputation," Mr. Hoffman said at that time. "I am prepared to pay a third of the debts here if the other directors will do the same."

He estimated that the fund owed British creditors between \$120,000 and \$340,000.

A U.S. grand jury alleged that Mr. Hoffman, using two corporations, obtained a million dollars in advance fees by false promises to mortgage applicants who owned or had an interest in "income producing real estate." The real estate included such ventures as shopping centers, motels, and retirement centers, it was said.

Authorities said Mr. Hoffman is scheduled to be arraigned May 17. A conviction could bring five years in prison and a \$1,000 fine on each of 32 counts.

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U.S. Unit Warns Car Makers Of Rigid Stance on Pollution

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI)—The U.S. government told car makers today that it would fully enforce strict anti-pollution standards even if it meant that Americans would have to pay more for cars that might run less efficiently.

William D. Ruckelshaus, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, made the statement at the start of EPA hearings on progress by the industry toward reaching standards calling for virtual elimination of car exhaust pollutants by 1975 and 1976 cars.

The standards, enacted by Congress last year, require a 90-percent reduction in pollutants compared with emission levels from 1970 and 1971 models.

Ford and Volkswagen, expressed pessimism about their ability to meet the standards and said that even a successful system might increase gasoline costs by 30 percent.

One Problem Cited

Ford said that it had a "fair chance" to meet carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon limitations. But it said that it was "most pessimistic" about achieving the 90 percent nitrogen oxide reduction required for 1976 cars.

Volkswagen offered less hope. "These standards are so low that complying with them in a mass production environment

seems highly improbable without a major technological breakthrough," the firm said of both the 1975 and 1976 standards.

Both firms emphasized that the clean air goal was hopeless unless government makes sure that unleaded gasoline is widely available and that 1975 model cars are somehow prevented from ever using leaded fuel.

The reason, they said, is that even one dose of leaded gasoline can ruin the complex catalysts now being designed to "clean" exhaust before it leaves the car.

Exiled Basque Banned From 4 French Areas

SAINT-JEAN-DE-LUZ, France, May 6 (Reuters)—France has banned exiled Spanish Basque nationalist leader Telesforo de Monzon from living in four departments in southwest France.

Mr. Monzon was the intermediary between Basque kidnappers of West German Consul Eugen Behr and the outside world, in December. He was the first to announce the release of Mr. Behr, held captive for more than three weeks by Basque extremists during the trial of 18 Basques in Burgos, Spain.

Mr. Monzon told reporters last night that the French Interior Ministry had ordered him to stay out of the Pyrénées-Atlantiques, Hautes-Pyrénées, Landes and Gironde departments. The first two border Spain.

He said this means quitting his home here, where he has lived for more than 30 years. Saint-Jean-de-Luz is in the Pyrénées-Atlantiques.

**Tremors Shake
Southern Italy,
Causing Terror**

NAPLES, May 6 (UPI)—Earth tremors shook parts of Naples and other cities and villages throughout southern Italy today, sending hundreds of persons fleeing from their homes in nightgowns and pajamas.

The tremors were felt from Naples, on the Tyrrhenian Sea, to the Italian boot, 100 miles away on the Adriatic Sea.

Officials said that some buildings were damaged but reported no injuries.

The same general area was struck by devastating earthquakes in 1962 in which 18 persons were killed. Naples was slightly jarred by the tremors at 4:27 a.m., 4:42 a.m. and 4:45 a.m. today. Officials said that the tremors registered three, four and five on the 12-point Mercalli scale.

World Arms Spending Up Again in '70

Would Have Dropped
Except for Inflation

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, May 6 (NYT)—The world's military spending—infated by continuing price increases—reached a peak last year of approximately \$504 billion, the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said yesterday.

In releasing its fifth annual survey of military spending and related data, covering 1968-70, the disarmament agency said that this was the equivalent in dollar terms of a year's income produced by the 1.8 billion people in the poorer half of the world's population.

However, it noted that in actual expenditure the increase in military spending over the previous year was the "smallest in recent years."

"In terms of constant dollars, i.e., had prices been unchanged," the agency said, "there would have been a slight decline—a hopeful sign that the sharp up-trend of the 1960s has been blunted."

For the third year in a row, the agency found, military spending, expressed as a fraction of gross national product—the total output of goods and services valued at current market prices paid by the ultimate consumer—was "slightly" lower.

GNP Grows Faster

It noted that since 1968, when the previous advance in world military expenditures began to moderate, the growth rate of the world GNP had been faster than the overall rise in military spending.

As a consequence, the agency said, the share of the world GNP going to military programs has declined from a high of 7.3 percent in 1967 to 6.4 percent in 1970. "This change," it added, "suggests that, overall, the military burden has begun to lessen somewhat in relation to the world economy."

At the same time stressing that its findings for 1969-70 were "rough estimates," the agency found "no evidence that a widespread shift from military to civilian uses of resources" had begun. Nor, it said, does the slower rate of increase in total military expenditures in the last two years reflect a "worldwide tendency to restrict such outlays."

In the "vast majority" of countries for which evidence was available, the agency said, there was a further rise in military budgets in 1970 prices, while especially in "developing" countries, as a group, military expenditures again moved higher.

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The Dollar Crisis

The long-brewing crisis for the U.S. dollar has hit sooner and harder than anticipated. Central banks across Europe, led by the German Bundesbank, have suspended trading in dollars in order to halt the massive rush of speculators out of American currency into German marks in anticipation of an upward revaluation of the mark.

This is certainly the most serious international monetary crisis since the 1969 revaluation of the mark—and it may prove to be the most serious monetary crisis of the postwar period. What makes the present situation so critical is that it is the dollar itself—the key currency of the world's monetary system—that is under attack, rather than some lesser currency.

There is dispute about the immediate cause of the crisis. The Nixon administration contends that the basic U.S. balance of payments is in good shape and improving, but that German government spokesmen blundered in talking too much about a possible revaluation of the mark, thereby bringing on the flood of "hot" money. But the Europeans contend that their warnings that there was a limit to the amount of dollars they could go on accepting were not only persistently ignored by the Americans but indeed were arrogantly dismissed.

In any event, the crisis is here; and the issue now is whether the consequences will be extremely disruptive to the world economy or whether this can be converted into a constructive crisis—that is, one that finally forces a resolution of outstanding monetary, economic and political problems among the major industrial nations.

In the days just ahead there is unlikely to be an American move to resolve the crisis. Secretary of the Treasury Connally has declared that "the latest international monetary turmoil would not cause any change in American policies nor produce any dramatic U.S. measures."

Thus—unless the French government should jump the gun on the meeting of the Bonn cabinet—the next move is up to the Germans. Basically, the Germans have three choices: One is simply to announce that there will be no revaluation of the mark nor—in the Connally vein—any other dramatic moves. This course of action would appear to be impossible since, as soon as the German and other governments permitted trading again in marks, the high probability is that the crisis would resume. The second course would be for the Germans to announce that there would be no

change in the value of the mark—their Common Market partners and German industry and agriculture are pressing very hard for such an announcement—but that the Germans would institute various control measures to stop the inflow of dollars. The danger in this course is that it could exacerbate the trend, so evident in the world, toward capital controls and protectionism.

The third course would be for the German government to face up to the political difficulty—but economically essential—need to deal with the exchange rate problem. A simple German up-valuation of the mark, unless it were huge, might not quell speculation and might even worsen the problem.

There are other possible routes toward a rediscovery of equilibrium among the mark, the dollar and other currencies, however. One would be to float the mark for a time, as was done in the fall of 1969. A better course immediately might be to widen the 1 percent "bands" between the dollar and the mark to, say, 5 percent on either side of existing parity. This would have the advantage of setting a limit on how far a revaluation might go and testing the degree to which the dollar is actually overvalued. It cannot be taken as a foregone conclusion that there is an enormous gap which only a massive dollar devaluation could cure.

Even more important than the most brilliant technical solution now is a political determination on the part of the United States, Germany, France and other governments to bring the existing crisis under control in a spirit of mutual give-and-take. All nations must realize that the stakes—politically, economically and militarily—are too high to risk a foul-up by the economic policy-makers. This is a problem that demands resolution at the highest level. It will involve such crucial issues as the degree of American involvement in Europe, American vs. Common Market protectionism, the role of Great Britain, the concerting of monetary and fiscal policy on both sides of the Atlantic, and defense commitments.

If there is a fundamental resolve to attack these basic problems on the part of the nations most directly concerned, the existing crisis can be constructively approached. If there is not, the all-important postwar economic and political ties between America and Europe—as well as within Europe between the French and the Germans—could be torn asunder.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

The Monetary Crisis

All too predictably the world finds itself in the middle of another major currency crisis. It was unavoidable from the moment the foreign exchange markets decided that the existing exchange rate between the dollar and the deutsche mark was doomed. The crisis has been several weeks in the making, yet the authorities seemed to be hypnotized and unable to act until the actual storm broke over their heads.

The West German government had no option but to close the foreign exchange markets Wednesday, having had to buy in more than \$2 billion in the past 48 hours. Bonn will have to use the next few days for talks with other governments about the best way out of this latest crisis. The solutions are neither simple nor obvious. Until they are found the authorities should not be afraid of keeping the markets closed.

Three possible courses of action are now open to the West German government, given the refusal of the Americans to devalue the dollar. The first is to attempt to hold the present rate and to declare that it will not be blackmailed by the speculators. Unfortunately, this would simply not be credible. The international wildcat market in hot money is now so enormous that it can effectively impose its will on any government once it decides an exchange rate is doomed. Secondly, the Germans could decide to revalue or let the deutsche mark float upward. This would be highly dangerous.

The third option is probably the least dangerous—at least in the short term. Bonn could restrict industry's freedom to borrow in the Eurodollar market. This would mean a partial suspension of convertibility, something which has been repugnant to the Germans in the past. But the French have operated successfully behind selective exchange controls.

—From the Guardian (London).

The underlying cause of the new currency crisis was a growing loss of confidence in the dollar. The crisis broke, however, be-

cause of imprudent utterances by leading German voices on the currency question. After the publication on Monday of a recommendation by German research institutes in favor of a floating mark rate and after Mr. Schiller's announcement on Tuesday that anti-inflationary measures were in the offing, it was clear that the mark would be in the center of international speculation. If responsible people in Germany had remembered the discreet way in which France managed her currency adaptation in 1969, some damage might have been avoided.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

One sensible interim solution would be a joint European community float against the dollar. Other countries could then join this bloc if they so wished. Britain would be faced with a very awkward politico-economic choice, but at least after a brief adjustment period some order would be restored to foreign-exchange markets. We do not live in an ideal world, however, and a more likely outcome is a split between Germany and France, a unilateral decision by Germany with other governments being forced to consider over the weekend how they should react to Germany's action. What the crisis has already demonstrated is that the rest of the world cannot live in a dollar area if the Americans go on pumping out dollars.

—From the Financial Times.

The Europeans say it's up to the Americans to devalue the dollar. The Americans refuse. And so the crazy round of speculation goes faster and faster. Each time rising prices hit every family. And every speculator with a grain of cunning grows fat. The trouble is that politicians always see currency changes as a national disaster and a blow to their personal pride. Instead of treating the price of our money as a practical matter like the price of potatoes. We must remember that in the last resort any currency is only as strong as the common sense of the men who manage it.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 7, 1896

LONDON—The motor, the horseless carriage, including as it does indirectly in its development, the automobile, bicycle, tricycle and launch, is at the present moment in all-greatest subject of interest to a vast number of people in England. And it is needless to add that the models, either in preparation or already on show, are as various as the views expressed with regard to their respective merits. Steam power, petrol and electricity are all competing and each has strong advocates.

Fifty Years Ago

May 7, 1921

PARIS—The Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, which has just witnessed some fine performances of Shakespeare plays in commemoration of the birth of the poet-actor, is to be given over to cinema displays during the rest of the year. There has been some outcry against this arrangement on the part of implicit believers in the orthodox Shakespeare tradition. They regard the use of the theatre for this purpose as a "degradation," yet it seems that this is the only way to raise the money!



The Dream of Czar Peter

By C. L. Sulzberger

VACCAE, Mauritius.—Russian national instincts have shown remarkable persistence, ignoring the ideological contradictions of Russian governments. Thus, on the one hand, Red Star could write last year: "The age-old dreams of our people have become a reality. The pennants of Soviet ships now flutter in the most remote corners of the seas and oceans." And on the other hand, one can remember that a lesser-known naval project of Czar Peter the Great involved penetration of the Indian Ocean and annexation of Madagascar.

There is absolutely no reason why the U.S.S.R.'s powerful new navy should not be cruising around these waters today. Such activities are entirely in accordance with international law and maritime tradition. Last Navy Day at Leningrad, Admiral V. M. Golovko said: "Soviet naval ships' official and business visits in foreign ports serve the honorable task of strengthening our country's international standing and of improving mutual understanding between the peoples."

A Logical Process
Moreover, it is logical that Moscow should wish to display its fleet as a striking force and to accustom it to long-range maneuvers. During the 1922 Cuban missile crisis the Kremlin found itself still hampered by naval inferiority, despite a deliberate building program started by Stalin right after World War II. However, today Russia's relative position on the high seas is far stronger than it was nine years ago.

Throughout the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries, Czarist admirals sought expansion southward toward warm-water seas. During the last 15 years this ambition has been realized with notable speed by their successors, the Soviet admirals, who successively consolidated positions in the eastern Mediterranean and Red Sea and then burst out into the Indian Ocean.

The thrust of this development has caused some strategic and more diplomatic alarm. What has happened in Mauritius typifies repercussions in relationships among both great and small nations.

Since this island gained independence from Britain three years ago, there has been a strong hope that Western military requirements might induce the British to establish a real naval base here. It would furnish employment and new sources of income to a little country almost wholly dependent for sustenance on exporting sugar to a competitive world market.

British Center

In inland Vacca there already exists a shore station leased to Britain and called "HMCS Mauritius." But this is a headquarters solely devoted to communication and comprising rows of wired-off wooden buildings with a small

complement administered by a Royal Navy commander.

Mauritius had hoped that the combined pressures of a growing Soviet naval presence and Commonwealth resentment against reactivation of Britain's Simonstown agreement with South Africa might suggest a new and alternative base here.

This vision was given point by Soviet interest in Mauritius, including establishment of a sizable embassy, a fisheries agreement, an accord allowing Russian aircraft to shuttle back and forth between crew, and stepped-up naval visits. There is also an understanding permitting Soviet technicians to use Mauritian yards for ship repairs. A floating dock was towed in here on a temporary visit.

Some months ago, referring to this background, the Mauritian government suggested that Britain should expand existing shore facilities into a genuine naval base. It was hinted unofficially that Soviet privileges might otherwise be enlarged.

However, the defense accord between Port Louis and London

stipulates that this island cannot permit any other nation to develop establishments here that might conceivably endanger the security of existing British rights.

Moreover, Britain's service chiefs concluded after a study that Mauritius lacked the industrial resources to back up a naval base that was politically too unpredictable to warrant the risk of developing such resources. Communal arguments within a community of mixed races and subject to emotional propaganda from China as well as Russia were considered an additional weakness.

The consequences seem to have been the reinvigoration of the British-South African defense understanding and firm rejection of any consideration of a Mauritian base. This island, therefore, remains only a staging post and radio link available to the West through Britain and for the moment with a pro-Western government.

But it is logical to anticipate further Soviet political pressures to try to win over the sympathies of yet another Indian Ocean island in the morning quest to fulfill Czar Peter's dream.

Arrested Development

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON.—For 17 days, Washington has been the stage for a whole theater of anti-war protest. The demonstrators have been angry or sulky, triumphant or abashed. The reactions have been compassionate or tolerant, confused or dignified, weary or frightened. And now there is the climax: in the name of humanity, both the kids and the cops have broken the law, ending questions that will linger long after the capital is swept clean again.

The demonstrators and defenders had been almost chummy for the first two weeks. There were the 1,000 war veterans, whose uniforms, wounds and eloquence provided their protection and then even acceptance here. Then came more than 200,000 marchers, whose sober deportment drew not merely help but praise from the police.

These were demonstrators who wanted to be heard, but did not expect to be suddenly heeded. They faced a government that tried to be hospitable as soon as it found no one really hostile. The two sides became accomplices of sorts, having learned through the long agony of Vietnam that popular frustration could no longer be safely dismissed or suppressed.

But this week was different.

To 'Do Something'

It brought perhaps 15,000 youngsters, a majority of whom wanted not only to be heard but to be heeded. In Asia but tangibly felt by the custodians of power. They needed confrontation, not collaboration. They were going to clog the streets, upset the bureaucracy, defy the acceptable bounds of dissent. Their purpose, though far from single-minded or well-expressed, was to disrupt a government whose policy they deem immoral and to "do something" as individuals, now that ordinary political effort seemed to them to have failed.

Predictably, they aroused in the authorities here a desire not only to resist the challenge, but also to disperse it. Confronted by

attack instead of protest, the system aimed not merely for order, but for triumph. The police, backed by military units, set out not only to keep the traffic moving and to chase the disrupters off the streets, but to clear the streets of every suspected or potential troublemaker and to hold them until frustration and fatigue could take their toll.

A Grim Game

The result was not a riot but an extended, earnest game of hares and hounds. Through it all, the hunters and the hunted remained united still by the mutual desire to avoid serious injury and damage. But that very desire forced the conclusion that their rival campaigns of annoyance could not be accommodated within the law.

Thousands of youngsters chose to be disorderly, sometimes in mischief or sport, perhaps, but largely in pursuit of a political goal. They defied the law, by every conventional measure.

It was unlikely that they could have been effectively dispersed or safely apprehended by conventional means. So the police chose the indiscriminate round-up—well over 12,000 in three days—acting sometimes in anger or malice, perhaps, but largely according to a deliberate strategy.

The courts refused to sanction either disorderly conduct or disorderly arrest and detention. As order returned to the capital, so did the law. And Wednesday's main event was nothing more than a giant rally at which those who refused to disperse when ordered were arrested in the customary "legal" way.

But for a time this week, Washington could see how much law and order depend upon each other. Laws, when held truly offensive, were challenged by disorder. Order, when seriously threatened, was defended by illegal means. It is a fragile balance and a problem more enduring even than Vietnam—and probably crucial to both the hares and the hounds.

Is Viet Cong Morale Sagging

Pressure Points

By Rowland Evans and Robert Nov

WASHINGTON.—Evidence of declining morale among Communist troops in South Vietnam, coupled with new shortages of food and war supplies, is now under study here by cautious officials who regard it as the most significant indication yet seen of Hanoi's problems.

If these new signs of trouble for the Communists are as accurate as indicated by their source—the top political general in the Communist command inside South Vietnam—they suggest this conclusion: that President Nixon's Vietnamization policy, now at an extremely delicate stage, is working.

The fresh evidence of trouble for the Communists is a remarkably candid clandestine broadcast by Con Long, a North Vietnamese general whose real name is Tran Do—the long-time political chief of all Communist armed forces in South Vietnam. The broadcast, routinely intercepted on April 29, came from the so-called COSVIN high command, a floating headquarters that operates along the South Vietnamese-Cambodian border. Gen. Tran Do flatly stated that "every unit, locality, and individual" engaged in the South has been infected by "rightist phenomena" in one form or another.

Although filled with doctrinaire exhortations, the broadcast warns that the war has become "increasingly critical, difficult, and fierce," despite the fact that U.S. forces are down from 543,000 to less than 248,000. Reading between the lines, observers say that the political chief of COSVIN fears that the political side of the "people's war" is deteriorating.

Harsh Indictment

Thus, he repeatedly refers to "rightist phenomena" afflicting Viet Cong sympathizers and the underground Communist political organization in the South, on which the invading armies of North Vietnam, and the Viet Cong, are dependent. He warns that "deep vestiges of the old regime and the old society and the reactionary, old thinking of the U.S. imperialists and the rotten social regime in the South

are still influencing our people" include military and political, the war in the battle we have now become into "counter-revolutionary, and non-progressive" and "acts." No harshment could be made

Communist leaders. The supply problem, too, is indicated by the age of everything. As the wounded, he says: "Many surgical though they do not have area of operation, have in taking care of the wounded combatants fighting and trying to for these combatants."

As translated here, food sources in hamlet areas sympathetic to Cong are no longer coupled with that his interpretation are the two major U.S.-backed strongholds in Cambodia at the Ho Chi Minh Trail controversy over their failure, the heavy emp Gen. Tran Do places supply problems are dicated that they had impact on the enemy.

The importance of the military difficulties is heightened by the fact which Gen. Tran Do reveals them. Under circumstances, such as would have been sent in the field by sealed, transmitted over Hanoi monitored "Liberation" that deviation from practice indicates new difficulties in moving through territory in the South which is now pe at least far less hospitable to be.

It would, of course, claim too much for the broadcast. Nevertheless, neatly with other clues, portending the failure of the Viet Cong to mount a offensive during the last. Accordingly, whatever Nixon's political problem in dealing with antiwar sentiment, Haning a condition that as looks even worse.

Letters

MY Country...

Anthony Lewis' (April 30) article "This Other Eden," makes me despair that the world will ever stop playing the game of "My Country is Better Than Yours." If one cared to join in Mr. Lewis' tedious game, it would take only a minimum of wit to challenge his assertions of English superiority in everything from pollution control to strawberries with equally persuasive—and meaningless—statements. (I was not aware, however, that the English people were personally responsible for their climate; I was under the erroneous impression that London's weather depended upon high winds in Denmark and low winds in Scotland.) But why play blind-man-buff? Surely we realize that each country has its highs and lows, and that often our personal preferences and prejudices are determined by the climate in which we have been reared, and to which we have become accustomed. What purpose do such articles serve, particularly in a newspaper with an international readership?

RUTH BADEN.
London.

Noted Without Comment

Many people used to think that ping-pong was somewhat of a silly sport. In view of recent developments in China, those people can now wipe that smile off their face. After all, seven hundred million Chinese can't be wrong.

GEORGE DAACON.
Vancouver.

The Anti-War Vets

It is about high time for us to stand up and be counted. As a veteran of World War II and Vietnam, I want to go on record as publicly denouncing the "Vietnam Veterans Against the War" and their demonstration. They neither speak nor do they act for me. It is their right to do as they are, but they are a disgrace to those men who gave their lives so that a nation might live. They apparently have not given any thought whatever to SEATO; in fact, they are doing their best to sabotage it. Their action of handing, or throwing the medals back at the government, does not show the maturity of adults and military men. I refer to those both on active duty, and separated.

GEORGE DAACON.
Vancouver.

Fullbright's Sh

Mr. Kenneth Crawford's "Meanwhile, on the Hill," illustrates again the enormous danger: "A few stenographers in the hallowed halls." The sad history of our government was less prepared for it has our Fullbright as well as thinking Americans to re-think "concept of America in the world." Re-think taken policies in the light of evidence is not the act "weather vane" or a "bell" but rather a rational as, on the hope to avoid further. What is not rational, argue for one may argue, stipulating at those "the enough to adopt another."

RICHAR M. C.
Maine, West Germany.

Cause and Effect

Have others, beside noticed that every time into orbit, the weather the dogs?

GEORGE DAACON.
London.

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مكتبة الأصيل

Robt Movies nners and Sinners

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

MAY 6 (LIT)—The second committee of the festival evidently has been wrong movies. Though of Louis Malle's tender heart, "Le Souffle au vent" undoubtedly receives approval, it has also received a vacuum-fancy dress phase on the Debauché, a common swash-buckler, "Les Maris de l'Herbe" to represent the achievements of the cinema. Inexplicably, it selected three far more native playwrights: "Le Pierre Granier-Deferre, assassin de l'Ordre," by "L'Herbe," and "Le Sauvage," by Mardore.

Two of these worthy now on show in Paris, the date of "Le Sauvage" yet been set and, therefore, postponed. But advance on has it that, with his 1-length feature, Michel film critic of Le Nouvel Observateur, discloses him-director and scriptwriter distinction and that in the role of Horst Buchholz is a startling perfor-

that" (at the George V, Paris) and the Bretagne) adaptation of Georges Simenon's novel about a couple living out

their last days in a condemned prison district with implacable hatred of one another.

Simenon's macabre tales, so filled with brush color, intense conflict and sustained suspense, have tempted many a movie-maker, turning them, more often than not, to disaster. To reproduce a Simenon story effectively on the screen, a director must possess something of that author's command of narrative and atmosphere, and something, too, of his shrewd delineation of human psychology.

"Le Chat" is a sinister fable of decay and death and Granier-Deferre has not sought to brighten it with any Hollywood sunshine. He has staged it with a grim fidelity, but, more importantly, he has captured its cruel clarity and gripping strength. He has been ably assisted by his stars—Jean Gabin and Simone Signoret—who enact the monstrous slinking in the squalid milieu with a ruthless, unrelieved realism. There are fearful characterizations that will linger long and disturbingly in memory. Had "Le Chat" been selected for showing at Cannes, this compelling, his-trionic duo would certainly have repaid the acting award.

While the naked naturalism of "Le Chat" is Zolaesque, "Les Assassins de l'Ordre" (at the Balzac, the Triomphe, the Max Linder, the Miramar and the Paramount-



Simone Signoret and Jean Gabin in "Le Chat."

Gobelins) is rather Brixtonesque. A protest melodrama about police brutality and the blind majesty of the law, it sounds a modern variation on the major theme of "La Robe Rouge."

A lawyer with a social conscience seeks to bring to justice a police official and two of his goonish henchmen who have grinded a suspect to death. During the search of evidence and the preparation for the trial, the lawyer is harassed in various ways. Those nearest to him—his

young son and his mistress—fall victims to retributive action from the police to silence him. The future of his career is threatened.

Carné's directorial dexterity makes a vivid and exciting motion picture of a plausible argument. He has humanized the dramatic personae and avoided any tedious tarrying in court, endowing the script with swift movement and an absorbing theatrical flow.

Jacques Brel scores strongly as the crusading advocate, likeable and earnest, but never over-

ly self-righteous. It is a fine and sympathetic performance, the best that Brel has given on the screen. The supporting acting, under Carné's guidance, is exceptionally convincing with Didier Haudepin as the son, Michel Lonsdale as the accused police officer, Roland Lesaffre as the victim of the third degree and Catherine Rouvel as the prostitute reluctant to give evidence.

"Soldier Blue" (at the Emillage in English) is a big, bad and extremely boring Western which trades in ghoulish sensationalism by adding a massacre of an Indian village as its catnip-stained finale. In this big scene, countless dolls are decapitated and dismembered. There is a notice in the lobby that advises the more sensitive to leave the theater before this ghastly Grand-Guignolism gets underway, but the aesthetically sensitive are hereby cautioned not to go at all. Candice Bergen plays the fiancée of a Union officer. She is captured by a Cheyenne tribe and mated to Big Chief Spotted Wolf, a transaction—that is, to judge from her acting—turns her into an honorable wooden Indian.

The annual International Rostrum of Composers, taking place this week at UNESCO House, is being attended by representatives of the radio networks of 32 countries accompanied by tape recordings of 40 minutes of new music from each country.

"L'Opéra des Oiseaux," a "fête musicale" by Antoine Dubanel, with a text by Serge Ouaknine, and Costas Ferris inspired by "The Birds" of Aristophanes, will have its first performance in a production by the Lyons Opera from May 18 through 24. With the theater's director, Louis Erlo, and designer, Jacques Rapp, collaborating in the production. The new work is described as a new attempt at modern musical theater by the composer, who has collaborated with numerous new-wave film directors and is the composer of the successful "Landi, Monsieur, Vous Serez Riches."

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ART MARKET

'Shot in the Arm' at Parke-Bernet

NEW YORK, May 6.—A bronze, "La Petite Danseuse de Quatorze Ans," by Degas last night set a world auction record for sculpture when it fetched \$380,000 in a sale of 74 works of art from the collection of Norton Simon, a California industrialist.

Financially, the sale at the Parke-Bernet Galleries was a smashing success. Pieces after piece went over the top of pre-sale estimates. The highest price of the auction—\$1.2 million—was for Vincent van Gogh's "L'Hôpital de St. Paul à St. Rémy," the asylum where the artist stayed voluntarily in 1889, at the end of his life. The pre-sale estimate for the painting had been \$1 million.

A painting of water lilies by Monet brought \$230,000 and some valuable Renoirs were among other pieces fetching large sums. The total earned by the auction was \$5,506,300, a record for a one-night sale of impressionist art. The former record for impressionists was \$5,852,250, set at Parke-Bernet in February last year. However, last night's auction missed setting a record for a one-night sale of any paintings by \$103,000. That record is held by Christie's of London for a November, 1970, sale of old masters.

Appreciated

Some works of art that had been in auctions before had considerably appreciated in value. Paul Cézanne's "Les Baigneurs," which brought \$44,000 in 1961 in the Adolphe A. Juviler sale, went for \$120,000 last night.

Peter Wilson, chairman of the board of Sotheby & Co. in London as well as of Parke-Bernet, made one of his rare visits here to conduct the sale. At the close, he revealed that only two paintings failed to meet their reserves. He called the auction "a shot in the arm to the art market."

During the sale about 135 telephone bids were received from Los Angeles and about 30 from Houston, Texas. Bids were also garnered from several European countries and from Japan.

Among those bidding here were C. Douglas Dillon, president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Thomas W. Fraser, director of the Guggenheim Museum.

The Degas sculpture was bought

Norton Simon
...the seller

by an art dealer acting for the Wildenstein Galleries of New York. The Wildenstein Galleries also acquired Gauguin's "Portrait of the Artist With His Palette."

another record price, for \$420,000. The former record for a Gauguin was \$364,000, set in July, 1959.

The Van Gogh was bought by the Armand Hammer Foundation of Los Angeles, benefactor of the Los Angeles County Museum. Bidding started at \$200,000 and immediately jumped to \$400,000. When bidding reached \$1 million, the audience applauded and then laughed when it learned that two people had bid \$1 million.

Although the \$1.2 million paid for the Van Gogh was the top price of the sale, the record for a Van Gogh remains at the \$1.3 million paid for "Le Cypres et l'Arbre en Fleurs" set at Parke-Bernet in 1970.

Mr. Simon, who did not attend the sale, said he had offered the works for sale to "reduce and reduce the size of his personal collection." However, there have been reports that Mr. Simon will use the proceeds of last night's sale and a decorative auction next week to help finance California Rep. Paul McCloskey in a challenge to President Nixon in the Republican primary elections.

Entertainment in New York

YORK, May 6.—This is a critics rate new films in New York:

Movies

any Minotaur," written, and photographed by poet Charles Henri in the island of Crete, often suggests something it dragged in from Fort reports. However, the film "Times," most of the time rivets to the grotesque sides of Greek boys and men involved in making a rd movie about the Minotaur. The Greeks had a or this."

him and Ross," director uo Godard's latest revolution, wherein Godard is thoughts on the Chomsky trial, women's in and black power, has anything else he has ne "Weekend," comments a Vincent Canby, "re work of the pre-Mao. No less an essay film. Had from the East and by for the Devil, but y has a straightforward s and it is played mostly riques form of a politon. It is anything but in its methods." "ma," directed by Woody ritten by Mr. Allen and Rose, "is, without doubt, Woody Allen comedy a since his last film, he Money and Bum," Vincent Canby in "The ie's also an indecently vie, on its own, and in qualification I add with station because I'm not t its unimpressive spots are important. If you have Woody Allen's new film

proclaims that all of life is raw material for a television game show. Allen is theatrically, hopelessly sane."

"La Collectionneuse," in French with English subtitles, the third film (1967) Eric Rohmer made in his projected cycle of six moral tales, all variations on the theme of the man who, in love with one woman, is momentarily attracted to another. "Is neither a tract work nor a parody, but a kind of creative time. Saturday night TV," reported Howard Thompson. "The idea, he says, 'is a sound one in this day and age.' (20 American students, white and black, ranging in age from 15 to 19, exchange views primarily on self and sex.) 'The youths are bright, personable and well-spoken. Much of what they say is interesting and certainly revealing. But with all due respect to Eric Rohmer, the picture seems best suited for a television featurette running 40 minutes or so. It stretches out for 90. When the film hits 85,

"Saturday Morning," directed and produced by Ken Kesey, calls for a compressed and quick time. Saturday night TV," reported Howard Thompson. "The idea, he says, 'is a sound one in this day and age.' (20 American students, white and black, ranging in age from 15 to 19, exchange views primarily on self and sex.) 'The youths are bright, personable and well-spoken. Much of what they say is interesting and certainly revealing. But with all due respect to Eric Rohmer, the picture seems best suited for a television featurette running 40 minutes or so. It stretches out for 90. When the film hits 85,

the sound of a droning fly becomes symbolic."

"Derby," directed and photographed by Jerry Seitzer, the son of the man who founded the Roller Derby in 1935, is the story of the success Mike Snell seeks as a Roller Derby star. "It's especially amusing," said Vincent Canby, "that a film which was designed to be self-serving should be such an accurate report on a time and place, and should also have such an unimpeachable regard for its people. For men like Mike Snell, there will always be the challenge of a new frontier, which, in this case, happens to be the Roller Derby."

"Sweet Sweetback's Baadasssss Song," writer-director Melvin Van Peebles' third feature, "being presented as searing racial indictment," says Timesman Roger Greenspan, begins in a black Southern California brothel where Sweet Sweetback (played by Van Peebles) performs, until he is picked up by the police, escapes, and flees to the border. "I think that Melvin Van Peebles has the talent, the intelligence and even the instincts of a good filmmaker," commented Greenspan—despite a growing body of evidence to the contrary. Almost all predictable formula material, this latest exhibit is Van Peebles' worst."

Plays

"Dance of Death," August Strindberg's classic in a new adaptation by Paul Avila Mayer, opened on Broadway at the Minsk Theater, where it resped only fair reviews from Associated Press critic William Glover and Olive Barnes of The New York Times. In his AP report Glover said: "Rip Torn and Vivica Lindfors have been let loose to attack the text as though it were a Neil Simon charade. There has been a mocking echo of savage laughter in 'Dance of Death,' but according to him with quasi-humorous overtones is more than too much." According to Olive Barnes: "The version of

Soviet Entry at Cannes

PARIS, May 6 (AP)—The on again, off again Soviet entry to the Cannes Film Festival is on again: The organizers said yesterday that they decided to accept "The Flight" despite an earlier decision by the selection committee that it was not representative enough. The festival, May 27-June 6, is also to see the homage to the Soviet film maker Serge Yutovich, which had been rejected earlier.

"Self-Accusation" and "My Feet My Tutor," by Austrian Peter Handke, opened at the Off-Broadway Chelsea Theater Center (the first professional production of Handke's work on this side of the Atlantic). AP critic William Glover was unimpressed. Said Glover: "The 29-year-old author certainly adheres to the Turkic tradition of heavy drink and lumpy humor. His basic assumption, according to a program advisory, is that in established drama everyone's internal world prevents us from seeking the external world as it is, since the internal one is patterned by the external one. At a point where it will only recognize what it knows already anyway." If that is unclear, you have a mere inkling of what a Handke work itself is like. The translations were by Michael Roloff, the direction by Wieland Schulte-Kel.

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London Opera: When a Voice Fails

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, May 6.—Just before the fourth act of "Otello" at Covent Garden, last night, a gentleman of the staff appeared before the curtain to say that James McCracken had been "under doctor's orders" since last Saturday; that his vocal condition had deteriorated in the course of the performance; that he would sing the last act, but that he craved the audience's indulgence.

Better, I thought to myself, in "Otello" than in "Il Trovatore," where McCracken had had his last ordeal of this kind, in Detroit in May of 1969. For this Otello role, once the first act is out of the way, is all anguish and despair. And for a singer as experienced and resourceful as McCracken, with more than 100 "Otellos" behind him, it's quite possible to make vocal tribulation seem a representation of spiritual and emotional distress.

He had done precisely this throughout the second and third acts, having got through the first without apparent difficulty. But, as every singer knows, on nights like this the voice either works free and gets better, or it tightens up and gets worse. This time it got worse, and in the last act nothing was left but the will and the actor's art.

No one has described better than McCracken himself what a singer experiences on such occasions. In "A Star in the Family," the book he and his wife, Sandra Warfield, have written about their opera careers, he tells about that night in Detroit during the third act of "Il Trovatore."

"The curtain rose. I opened my mouth to sing

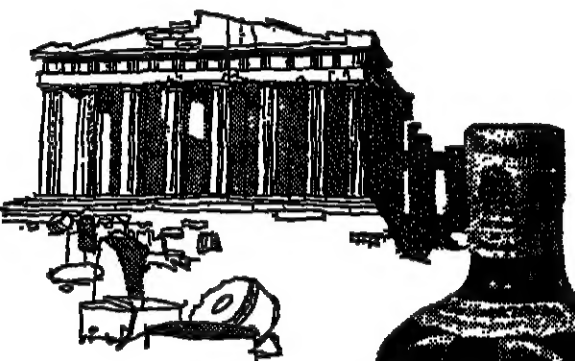
—and almost nothing came out. My voice had cooled off completely, the way a pitcher's arm can cool off while he sits in the dugout during a big inning—when he goes out to pitch again he's got nothing left. . . . I sang the entire 'Ah si ben mio' aria, and my voice never got any better. I was trying to think good thoughts, think clear thoughts, but my voice wouldn't sing them. . . . This was the spot for a ten-minute time-out and a team prayer. . . . After breakfast I'm reading the reviews. One critic says that in my big scene, I was 'ill at ease.' Ill at ease? I was dying. To get out of this with no worse than 'ill at ease' I consider one of my great triumphs."

He must have experienced another triumph this morning when he opened the Daily Telegraph and saw the headline over Peter Stadlin's notice, "McCracken a Superb Otello," and reads, in the body of the review: "Though he was hardly able to do more than sketch in his lines in the death scene, it was yet the culminating point of a great interpretation."

McCracken was not the only one with vocal problems in this performance. Gwyneth Jones was unhappily cast and unhappily voiced as Desdemona. Only Peter Glossop, as Iago, was in characteristically fine vocal fettle. But none of the local critics appear to have noticed the three glorious high As in the dying song, unimpaired in my 30 years' experience of "Otello."

They were a thrilling compensation for the low A he passed up in the "Eri tu" of "A Masked Ball" a few nights ago. I guess you can't have everything.

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unforgettable foies gras. And perfumes (what would life be without perfumes!), jewels, watches and cameras. And, naturally, clothes! What is fashion, if not French? That's not all. At Orly you can wine and dine, go to the movies, to the drugstore, rent a car, park your child, do your marketing! And speak English too! Try Orly. Enjoy the efficiency of technical services. But, please, no myths about Orly!

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ark, Swiss Franc ove Up in London

By John M. Lee

NDON, May 6 (NYT).—The che, mark and the Swiss franc were kept well above their permissible rates today as speculators betting on higher values soon.

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Continued from Page 1)

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cent above their maximum per-

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Tokyo Seeks Measures for Yen's Defense

Bank of Japan
Sets Buying Record

TOKYO, May 6 (AP-DJ).—Japan

is considering a series of

steps to defend the yen, which is

expected to come under heavier

pressure from abroad amid the

current monetary crisis in Europe.

Informal sources said today.

Among the immediate measures

being considered by the Finance

Ministry and the Bank of Japan

is an accelerated liberalization of

foreign investment and trade,

and earlier issuance of World

Bank bonds in yen, the sources

said.

The sources said long-term

measures being studied to prevent

a yen revaluation include imposi-

tion of an additional export tax

designed to reduce Japan's large

trade surplus.

Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda

and Bank of Japan governor Ta-

daishi Sasaki ruled out the possi-

bility of a revaluation.

Mr. Fukuda said the govern-

ment policy to maintain the yen's

parity at the present 360 yen-to-

-1 was unchanged despite a sus-

pension of government interven-

tion in some European foreign

exchange markets.

The bank bought about \$350

million on the foreign exchange

market here, a record for one

day, dealers at commercial banks

said. However, only about \$100

million of the total came from

selling by customers. The re-

mainder represented moves by

commercial banks to reduce their

own dollar balances.

Rigid Exchange Controls

Finance Ministry officials said

that, unlike West Germany which

has been flooded with dollars,

Japan is able to effectively check

the inflow of short-term money

by its rigid exchange controls.

An official in the research de-

partment of Fuji Bank noted that

a good portion of recent large

dollar inflows has come from Ja-

pan's big trade surplus and from

net foreign investment in Japan-

ese securities. He said that there

is no danger that the government

will have to consider altering the

yen's exchange rate because of

pressure from short-term specu-

lation.

But, he added, if the mark and

possibly other European cur-

rencies are revalued in an effort

to solve the current dollar crisis,

the yen will be gradually pushed

toward revaluation also.

Shell Group Reports 15 Pct. Gain in Quarter

LONDON, May 6 (AP-DJ).—The

Royal Dutch/Shell Group, re-

porting a 15 percent gain in

first-quarter balance of net in-

come today, said the improve-

ment was due principally to an

increase in profit margins from

the low levels prevailing in early

1970.

The Anglo-Dutch group, Eu-

rope's largest industrial firm, also

predicted an upward pressure on

costs for the remainder of 1971,

resulting from the April settle-

ment with Nigeria and the pend-

ing settlement with Eastern Medi-

terranean crude oil producers.

The first quarter balance of net

income rose to £108.9 million

(\$266.56 million) from the year-

earlier £92.7 million. The balance

of net income is calculated by

deducting from net income an

"appropriation for additional de-

preciation," which amounted to

£6 million in each of the quarters

concerned.

Sales were up 18 percent during

the period, to £124 billion from

£105 billion in first quarter 1970.

Capital expenditures were stepped

up 9 percent, to £132.1 million

from £121 million.

Gross production of crude oil

rose to 4.86 million barrels a day

from 4.10 million a year earlier,

and sales of crude oil and oil

products gained to 6.61 million

barrels a day from 6.3 million.

Wholesale Prices Up in April in U.S.

Industrial Goods
Cause 0.3% Rise

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, May 6 (WP).—

The pace of wholesale price

advances quickened in April with

all of the thrust coming from

the closely-watched industrial

commodity sector, government

figures showed today.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics

wholesale price index rose 0.3

percent to 113.3 percent of the

1967 average. Industrials in-

creased 0.4 percent; farm prod-

ucts were unchanged, and pro-

cessed foods and feeds declined

0.3 percent.

It was sobering news for ad-

ministration inflation fighters,

who had been heartened a fort-

night ago by the smallest con-

sumer price rise in four years

during the first three months of

this year.

Foreboding Retail Prices

But since wholesale prices tend

to foreshadow shifts at the retail

level, today's news boded ill for

a continuation of the rise in

consumer prices at their present

low rate.

After seasonal adjustment, the

rise in the April wholesale index

was "even larger," 0.5 percent

overall, 0.5 percent for industrials,

1.4 percent for farm products.

Processed foods and feeds were

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NEW YORK, May 8.—Cash: U.S. Commodity Prices Sales (June 22; July 12)

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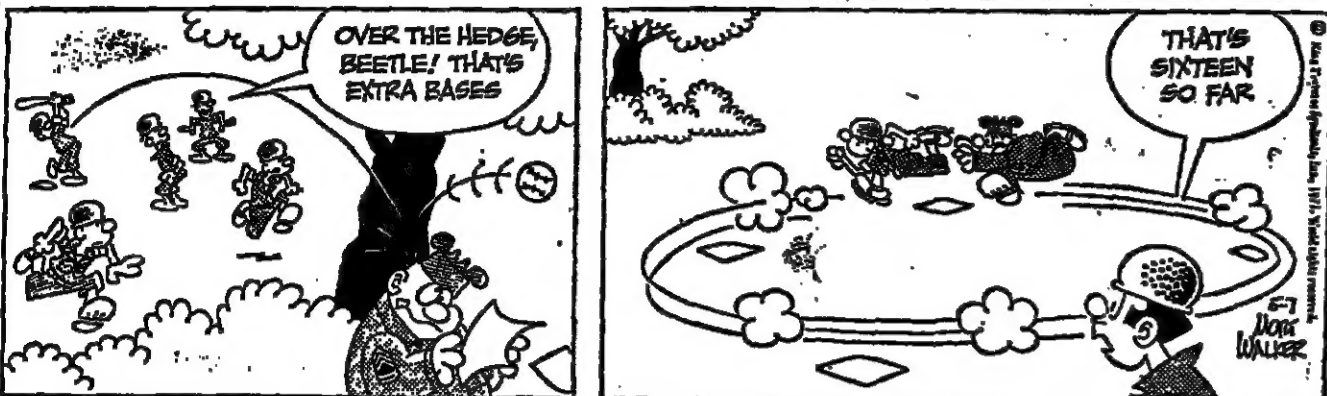
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L.I.L. ABNER



BEE-TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In the diagramed deal from the fall national championships in Houston, Benito Garozzo of Rome, found himself in an over-optimistic contract of six clubs. The auction included the "impossible negative," a feature of the precision system that has recently been barred in tournament play for reasons that appear inadequate to many observers.

North's response of one diamond to one club, in principle a negative, was a waiting move. He had no natural positive bid available, since one heart would have promised a five-card suit. The second-round jump to three no-trump pinpointed a 4-4-4-1 distribution, with eight or more points and a singleton club.

South quietly rebid his clubs over three no-trump, and his five-club bid over North's four-heart one-bid should have ended the auction. North's final bid of six clubs was based on the theory that Garozzo usually makes a trick more than anyone else, a vote of confidence that proved to be justified.

West led the spade ace against six clubs and continued the suit. South played the nine from dummy, ruffed East's ten and crossed to dummy with a heart lead to take a trump finesse. When the finesse succeeded and the queen fell on the third round he was able to continue clubs to reach this position:

NORTH
♠ J
♥ A K 5
♦ 8
♣ —

EAST
♠ Q
♥ 10
♦ J 7
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ —
♥ 8
♦ A Q 10
♣ 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♦ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 N.T. Pass
4 ♠ Pass 4 ♥ Pass
5 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass
West led the spade ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BASIC HARRY HOSER
LENO AGITO ASIDE
ENOW SEACATPAIN
BOWLES ARSENES
BILQUEER (ISA)
YALLOUARD (SILFAS)
AROV LOPER RIT
YAW SEAYING OWE
UNE KRUPP KNEE
HARLYYR UPSIATYER
EUA YAKEUP
FAINTING KRONMS
GRUUNIMLIEB DRAE
CLYDEE LITSE BECK
LODEE BORN SHOP

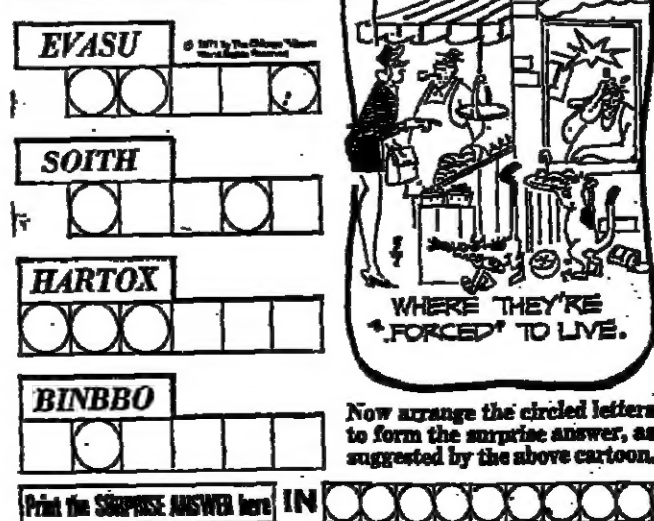
DENNIS THE MENACE



"THE REST ISN'T VERY IMPORTANT, SO IF YOU'RE BUSY, YOU CAN HAVE AN ANGEL LISTEN."

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles OLAND TIGER COBALT OLUTIN
Answer: What the gasoline tycoon told his research staff to do—GET THE LEAD OUT

BOOKS

JOHNNY GOT HIS GUN

By Dalton Trumbo. Lyle Stuart. 309 pp. \$5.95. Ban back. 243 pp. 95c.

Reviewed by Lawrence Meyer.

THE first time I read "Johnny Got His Gun" I was a college freshman, studying for final exams. That was in 1960, seven years after the end of the Korean war. I had never been so moved by a book.

I read "Johnny Got His Gun" again the other night. I found a new copy in paperback after reading about the Vietnam Veterans Against the War. I am 11 years older. I was moved again.

"Johnny Got His Gun" is an anti-war novel. Written 21 years ago by Dalton Trumbo, the once blacklisted Hollywood screenwriter, the book has been reissued in both paperback and hardcover editions. Trumbo has resisted the temptation to make changes. Portions of the book now seem ingenious and even corny. Other portions, which seemed equally ingenious 11 years ago, now strike me as poignant.

The central character is Joe Bonham. Bonham has lost his arms, legs, sight, hearing, mouth—virtually everything except his brain—in the explosion of an artillery shell.

"It was like reading in the paper that someone has won a lottery and saying to yourself there's a guy who won a million to one shot. Now he was just the reverse. He had lost a million to one shot. And he would never expect it to happen to him... there was always the one. And he was it... the guy who had lost."

I had no idea when I read Trumbo's book in 1960 that I would ever see anyone like Joe Bonham. That was my own naivete.

Six years later, when I was completing infantry training at Camp Pendleton, Calif., I saw another marine, younger than I. He was blind. His face looked as though someone had just finished pouring acid on it. He was a Vietnam veteran.

Like a lot of other people, I once thought I understood our involvement there. If I did—I'm not so sure of even that—I don't now.

At one time I thought that duty left no choice. When I was called, I went. I was never called to Vietnam and so I never went. I was lucky.

But it never occurred to me that I, or anyone else, could demand a satisfactory answer to the question "Why?"

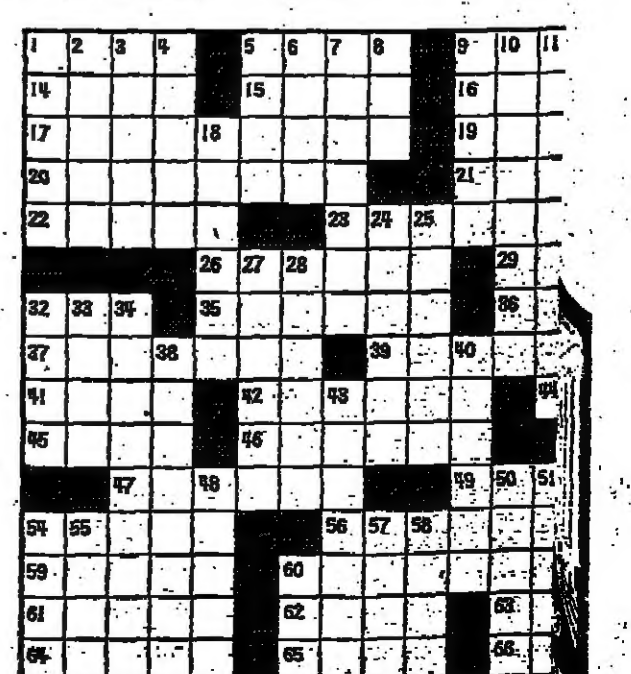
Joe Bonham asks: "In any other deal even like buying a car or running an errand you had the right to say what's there in it for me? Otherwise you'd be buying bad cars for too much money or running errands for fools and starving to death. It was a kind of duty you owed yourself that you should stand up and say look mister why should I do this for who am I doing it and what am I going to get out of it in the end? But when a guy comes along and

A former Marine sergeant, Mr. Meyer is reporter for The Wash where this review for

CROSSWORD

By W

- ACROSS
- 1 "Male and Female" author
 - 5 Loops
 - 9 Hag
 - 14 As well
 - 15 Catch
 - 16 Wealthy ones
 - 17 Signature
 - 19 Like some gases
 - 20 Alert
 - 21 Persian water wheel
 - 22 French historian
 - 23 Spiritually cherish
 - 24 Old clerical cap
 - 29 Commotion
 - 32 Mahal
 - 35 Easting Lat.
 - 36 Utah town
 - 37 Reconnoitered
 - 39 Roll
 - 41 Chemical prefix
 - 42 Writer Norman
 - 44 Violation
 - 45 Silk Sp.
 - 47 S. painter
 - (Football, to sports writers)
- DOWN
- 48 Russian peaks
 - 54 Singing sounds
 - 56 Dressed fit to kill
 - 59 Prepared bread
 - 60 Strike a response
 - 61 Sharp ridge
 - 62 Diminutive suffix
 - 63 Fitzgerald
 - 64 Do lawn repairs
 - 65 — stat (Irish for free state)
 - 66 At long
 - 12 Italian
 - 13 This, it
 - 18 West
 - 24 Cuddle
 - 26 Cordw
 - 27 Lack o
 - 28 Insect
 - 30 Food a
 - 31 Porten
 - 32 Cooks
 - 33 Years abbrev
 - 34 Man h
 - 35 Lacki
 - 40 Marty
 - 43 Unput
 - 44 Literat
 - 48 Put at
 - 50 Mulin
 - 51 Miss
 - 52 South
 - 53 Chair
 - 54 Ski III
 - 55 This
 - 57 Awan
 - 58 Teuto
 - 59 langu
 - 60 Matte



مکان العمل

4-Hit Shutout Over Tigers

Blue Becomes First to Win 7

YORK, May 6 (NYT)—The 21-year-old Oakland Athletics pitcher, who is being called Sandy Koufax and (double no-hit) Vander, set night became the first in the majors to post a no-hitter.

The six-footer was overpowered by the Tigers, who were struck out 11 and ran in the last 14 Tigers in a 5-0 triumph over the Blue.

His fourth shutout in a 10 of seven complete games, he has been the only pitcher to win seven consecutive games.

who pitched a no-hitter in the Minnesota Twins last night in only his second start, called up from Iowa American Association, lost his day this year in the final game in Washington.

Subs Turn On Power, Turn Off Mets' Charm

YORK, May 6 (NYT)—The life of the New York Mets suffered a severe blow last night when the Chicago Cubs scored four runs in the fifth inning and rolled to a 5-4 victory.

defeat was only the second in the Mets' last ten games and it was only the third in their 12 games during this season by one run.

After rushing in a 3-0 lead, the first, thanks chiefly to Ed. Stanky's first home run since they could manage him.

the way of offense. The Cubs, pitching his straight victory and strikeout 12 Mets, beat them.

the second time in ten days a sixth complete game in starts. Jenkins, who raised his record to 5-2, allowed five hits over the last 11 innings.

the home first, Bud Harrel, walked. Ken Boswell singled, Marshall Brown hit a home run.

to left and Kinsinger scored a two-out, two-run homer. Dan Bredesen's two-run homer capped the Cubs four-run lead.

Bredesen, playing in only his fifth game of the season after a long layoff from the majors, brought up from the minors last night, stroked a two-single to score Billy Williams and Ron Santo with the

inning. The Cubs' lead was 4-0. The Mets' lead was 4-0.

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ton. After that it's been all smooth sailing.

He has a 9-1 two-season won-lost mark and besides his no-hitter, his triumphs included a one-hitter, a two-hitter, a three-hitter, two four-hitters and two five-hitters.

His 11 strikeouts last night raised his total to 69, tops in the American League.

"I saw Koufax when he first started," the A's manager, Dick Williams, said recently. "And I'd like to see him as good as steady except that he is off to a better start."

Blue's mound adversary was Dean Chance, a former Cy Young Award winner, who worked 4 1/3 innings, yielding four runs in the fifth. Chance took his fifth straight loss.

Twins 5, Yankees 3
St. Louis Cardinals back and Leo

Cardenas' bat presented New York with two serious problems. The problems proved insurmountable and Minnesota won, 5-3.

Bahusen pulled a muscle in the lower left part of his back in the first inning. He left the game for a pinch-hitter in the third after giving up a three-run homer to Cardenas in the second.

Cardenas later rapped a pair of run-scoring singles off Gary Jones, a left-handed rookie who made his first appearance since being recalled from Syracuse last week.

Bahusen said afterward that he felt something pull when he threw a fast ball to Rod Carew, the second batter in the first inning. Manager Ralph Houk came out at the time, talked to the right-hander, and suggested he should leave him. Houk

reluctant, only to regret the decision an inning later.

Hargan Stelmach
CLEVELAND, May 6 (UPI)—Steve Hargan of the Cleveland Indians, who had to leave Tuesday night's game with the Kansas City Royals because of a hairline fracture in his right ankle suffered trying to cover first base, will be out for about four weeks, a club spokesman said.

Brewers Defeat Nats, Manager Is Caught Napping

MILWAUKEE, May 6 (UPI)—Denny McLain tried to rouse the Washington Senators by making one of the four Nats' hits last night, a two-run single, but by the time a seventh-inning homer ended the Milwaukee Brewers' lead, he was asleep.

McLain's homer, which proved to be the winning run in the fourth, gave the Padres a 2-1 lead. Colbert unloaded a two-run shot to cap a three-run Padres rally in the eighth. Seaver, relieved winner, Dave Roberts, 2-3, with the bases loaded, ended the eighth.

He got pinch-hitter Henry Aaron to ground into a double play.

Cardinals 5, Phillies 1
Lou Brock and Jose Cardenal connected for homers in a four-run eighth to cement a 5-1 decision for St. Louis over Philadelphia.

Cardenal, who relieved Steve Carlton, who pitched a 2-1 lead, gave the Padres a 2-1 lead. Colbert unloaded a two-run shot to cap a three-run Padres rally in the eighth. Seaver, relieved winner, Dave Roberts, 2-3, with the bases loaded, ended the eighth.

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NO BRUSH OFF—Bill Skinner hurling javelin in an international meet.

Skinner and Javelin Not in NCAA Because He Won't Come a Cropper

By Neil Amdur

QUANTICO, Va., May 6 (UPI)—The cover boy on the current National Collegiate Track and Field Guide will not compete in the NCAA outdoor championships next month, but not because he could not qualify academically or athletically.

Bill Skinner, a muscular 6-foot-6 1/2, 232-pound javelin thrower, has refused to bow to demands of the University of Tennessee athletic department to shave off his moustache.

He is having a timing problem, he said. "Physically, I'm in as good shape as I've ever been. Mentally, though, I just haven't been able to relax. It's real depressing to be around Knoxville. You have the feeling you're not wanted, and I'm fed up with the whole system."

Nelda Dunn lives in Knoxville. She is Skinner's girl friend and works as a buyer for a local department store. She said the situation was not healthy for Skinner to train.

"People ask me, 'Why is Bill doing it?' Doesn't he want to throw for Tennessee?" Miss Dunn said. "But Bill doesn't want the people of Tennessee to feel it's anything against them. It's just that there are some personal freedoms he doesn't want to give up."

Not a Stereotype
Skinner is hardly the stereotype of the college radical. He served in the Navy, has three large tattoos on his arms and worked as a welder in Wilmington, Del., before accepting a

grant-in-aid to Tennessee at the age of 23. He will be graduated from Tennessee next month with honors and was honored by the New York AC last week at its annual veterans' dinner.

Skinner finished second to Jack Bacon of Maryland at Quantico with his best toss of the spring, 232 feet 6 inches. But he is not throwing as well as last year and much of the problem, he says, is mental, a lack of concentration.

"I'm having a timing problem," he said. "Physically, I'm in as good shape as I've ever been. Mentally, though, I just haven't been able to relax. It's real depressing to be around Knoxville. You have the feeling you're not wanted, and I'm fed up with the whole system."

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Skinner said Tennessee officials used hypocritical yardsticks to deal with their athletes. On the one hand, he said, they allowed football players, supposedly amateurs, to pocket as much as \$200 a week selling game tickets they received free from the athletic department.

"They bend one way to keep athletes under their thumb," he said. "But they don't give a damn about us as individuals. My moustache is not to an extreme. It's neatly trimmed, and I keep it trimmed. I'm no shaggy bum. It's just a matter of hair on my lip."

New York AC officials are delighted Skinner has joined the team.

"He's a great competitor," Ray Lump, an NYAC official, said. "You can't treat athletes today the same way you could ten or 15 years ago. Some people just haven't learned to adjust."

Does the NYAC red feel better than Tennessee's much-ballyhooed "big orange"? Skinner was asked.

"I sure does," he said. "The only thing the New York AC is concerned about is my progress as an athlete."

"A lot of guys feel you have to have discipline on a team," said Jensen, whose long hair indicates a loosening of some grooming rules. "I don't feel a moustache has anything to do with discipline."

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Austrian Ski Federation Decides Not to Rehire Coach Hoppichler

INNSBRUCK, Austria, May 6 (AP)—The Austrian Ski Federation yesterday decided not to prolong its contract with the head coach of the national Alpine skiing team, Franz Hoppichler, whose four-year term expires June 30.

The 44-year-old Hoppichler had hinted that he would not be interested in a new term but it was believed that he would remain head coach for the 1972 Winter Olympics in Sapporo, Japan.

A feud between Hoppichler and former World Cup holder Karl Schranz, which had been simmering for a long time, exploded early in February and split the Austrian team into two factions.

Schranz was quoted as calling Hoppichler "a flop who achieved nothing in his job," after a disappointing showing by Schranz all but eliminated his chances of retaining the cup. Ski manufacturer Franz Kneissl, who Schranz skis for, also attacked Hoppichler.

Hoppichler implied at the time that the ski manufacturers had too much influence over the team, and that he would resign if changes weren't made.

Things have been smoothed over since then. Just this week, the 32-year-old Schranz said he will go after his third World Cup, and compete in Sapporo, and the federation has announced a new arrangement with the ski manufacturers in which a skier has free choice as to his brand at the season's start, but is not supposed to switch during the year.

The federation gave no explanation why Hoppichler was let go.

Kodes Upsets Roche to Gain Quarterfinals in Italian Tennis

ROME, May 6 (UPI)—Almost all the top seeds made it easy today and advanced to the quarterfinals of the men's singles at the \$38,000 Italian tennis championships, but Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia broke through to defeat Tony Roche of Australia, 6-4, 5-7, 7-6.

Top-seeded John Newcombe of Australia put together a string of seven straight games on his way to eliminating Bob Lutz of Lancaster, Pa., 6-3, 6-1 and Rod Laver stopped Italian Davis Cupper Enzo Di Matteo's run of upsets with a 6-4, 6-1 victory.

Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., ended the other Italian success story, ousting Antonio Zugarelli, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2.

In other third-round matches, Cliff Drysdale of South Africa outlasted Andres Gimeno of Spain, 6-3, 3-4, 6-3 and Tom Okker of the Netherlands downed Zeljko Franulovic of Yugoslavia, 5-7, 6-4, 6-1.

Britain's Roger Taylor downed Brian Fairlie of New Zealand, 6-1, 6-6, 6-3, and Roy Emerson of Australia ousted Nikil Pilić of Yugoslavia, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2. Drysdale, who had two matches today, eliminated South Africa's Bob Mand earlier, 6-2, 5-7, 6-1, in second-round action.

The two Americans left in the men's singles besides Smith—second-seeded Arthur Ashe of Gum Spring, Va. and Dennis Ralston of Bakersfield, Calif.—play their third-round matches tomorrow.

In women's first-round singles, top-seeded Virginia Wade of Britain downed Italy's Daniela Pietrangeli, 6-0, 6-2.

In other matches, Gail Chatrikova of France defeated Pam Teeguarden of the United States, 6-3, 2-4, 6-4; Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia defeated Maria Mansueti of Italy, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4; Leslie Bowry Turner of Australia defeated Lucie Secor of Czechoslovakia, 6-2, 6-0; and Monica Ghera of Italy, 6-4, 7-5.

Austrian Holds Trot Driving Lead

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI)—Adolpho DiBella of Austria, who won all three races in the first leg of the world harness racing drivers' championship at Rosemead Raceway Monday night, made the most with the stock he had in three races of the second leg last night at Rosemead Raceway.

Without a solid contender, DiBella still managed a second and a fifth as Gordon Robinson of Canada and Peter Wolfenden of New Zealand took early leads and pressed to three-length victories.

Rothacker won with trotter Nossel Fred in the first race, in the sixth race.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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EXECUTIVE, 35, French citizen, 5 years in management field, work in France, 1960-1965, 1966-1967, 1968-1969, 1970-1971, 1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977, 1978-1979, 1980-1981, 1982-1983, 1984-1985, 1986-1987, 1988-1989, 1990-1991, 1992-1993, 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016-2017, 2018-2019, 2020-2021, 2022-2023, 2024-2025, 2026-2027, 2028-2029, 2030-2031, 2032-2033, 2034-2035, 2036-2037, 2038-2039, 2040-2041, 2042-2043, 2044-2045, 2046-2047, 2048-2049, 2050-2051, 2052-2053, 2054-2055, 2056-2057, 2058-2059, 2060-2061, 2062-2063, 2064-2065, 2066-2067, 2068-2069, 2070-2071, 2072-2073, 2074-2075, 2076-2077, 2078-2079, 2080-2081, 2082-2083, 2084-2085, 2086-2087, 2088-2089, 2090-2091, 2092-2093, 2094-2095, 2096-2097, 2098-2099, 2100-2101, 2102-2103, 2104-2105, 2106-2107, 2108-2109, 2110-2111, 2112-2113, 2114-2115, 2116-2117, 2118-2119, 2120-2121, 2122-2123, 2124-2125, 2126-2127, 2128-2129, 2130-2131, 2132

